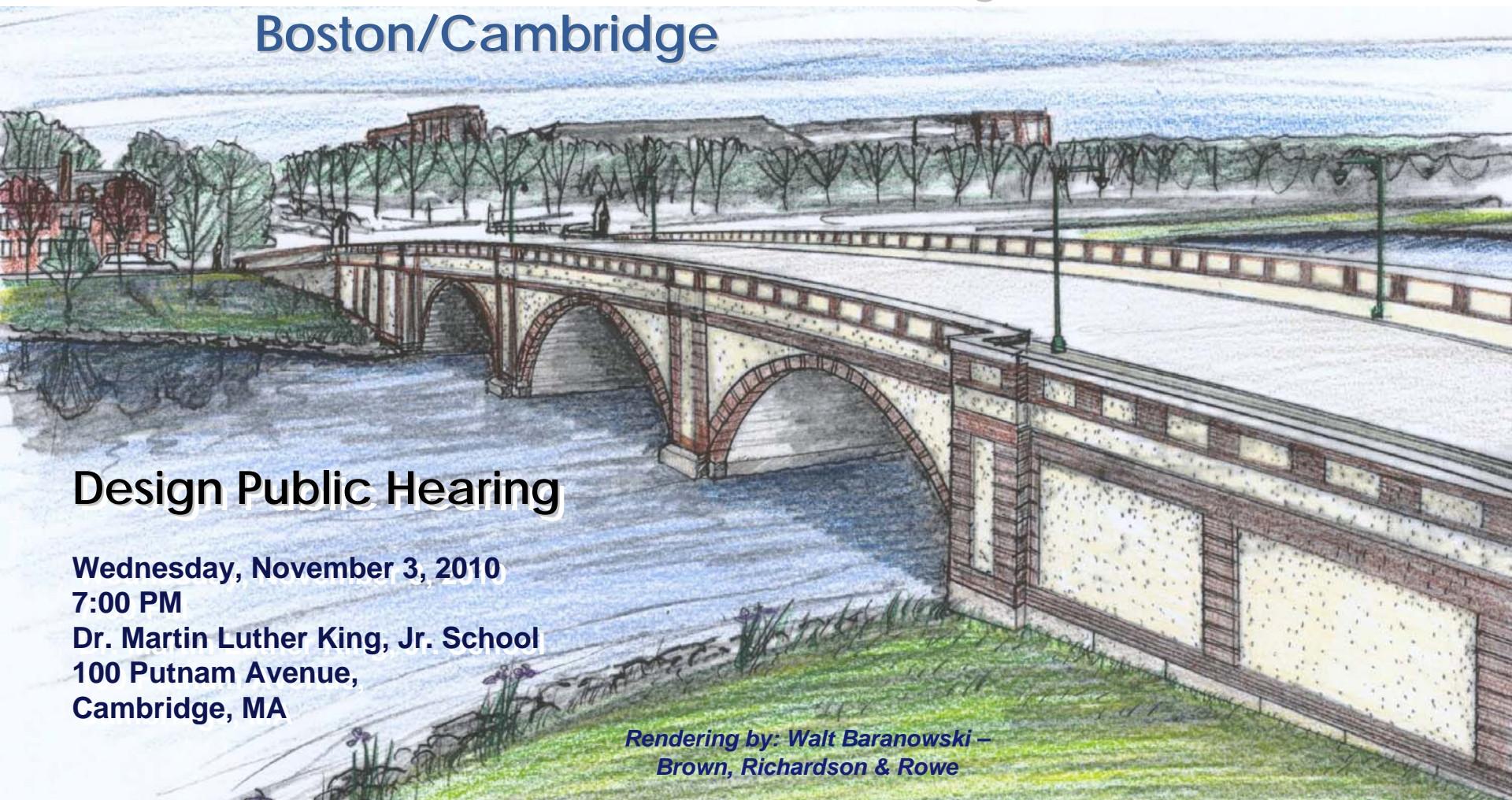


Anderson Memorial Bridge Rehabilitation Project

Boston/Cambridge



Design Public Hearing

Wednesday, November 3, 2010

7:00 PM

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. School
100 Putnam Avenue,
Cambridge, MA

Rendering by: Walt Baranowski –
Brown, Richardson & Rowe

Agenda

- Accelerated Bridge Program Overview
- Charles River Basin Projects
- Anderson Memorial Bridge Rehabilitation
- Discussion



Program Overview

- **Authorization:**

- Chapter 233 of the Acts of 2008
- Program must be complete by 2016

- **Program Goals:**

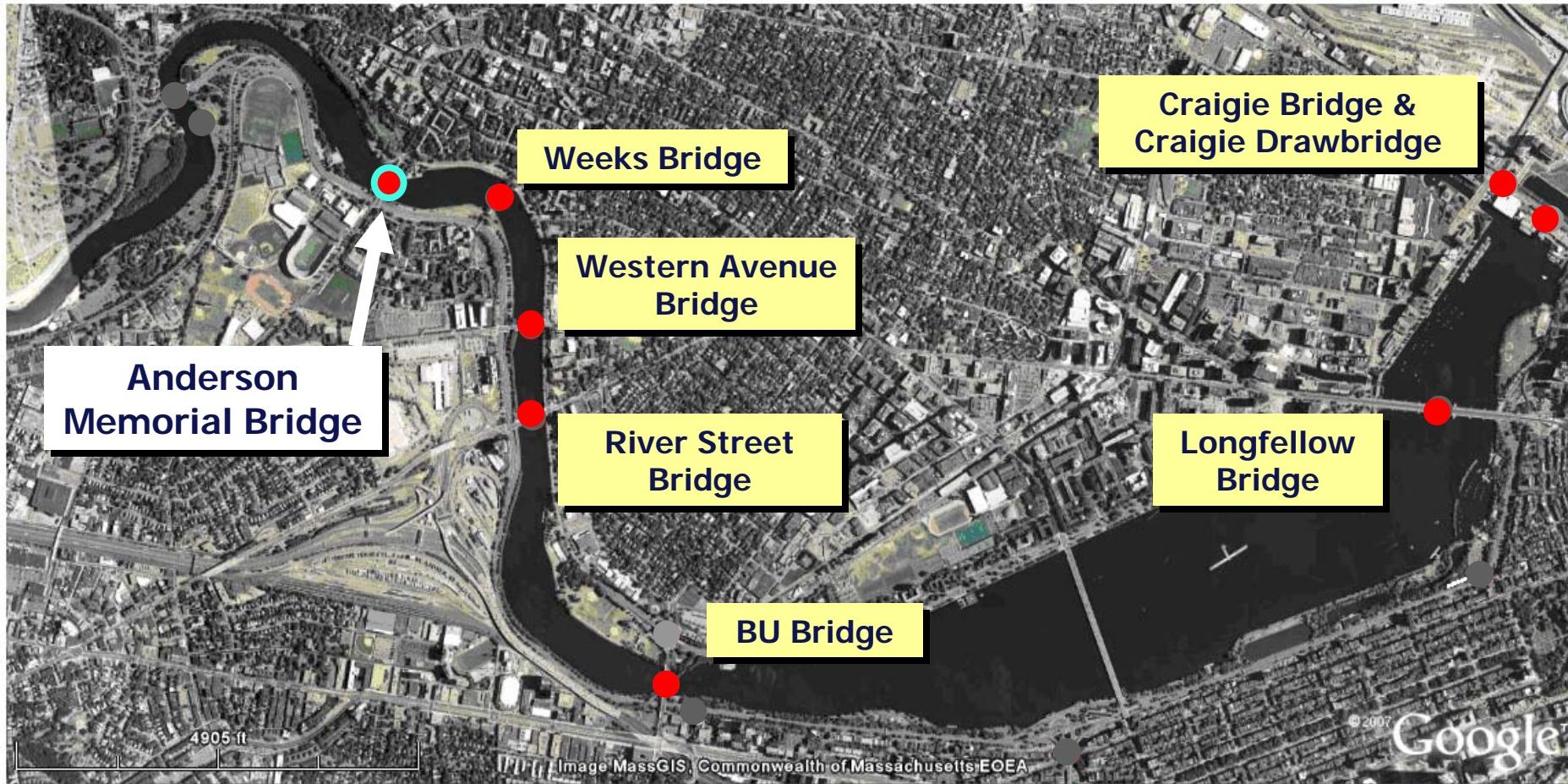
- Improve the Condition of the Commonwealth's Bridges
- Stimulate Economic Development and Job Creation
- Save Money by Completing Projects Sooner
- Complete Projects Efficiently and Innovatively
- Provide Access and Opportunity for All
- Manage with Transparency and Accountability

Program Overview- 8 years only

- **Size and Scope**
 - Former MassHighway: \$2.078 billion
 - rehabilitation or replacement of 189 bridges
 - preservation of 305 bridges
 - Former DCR: \$906 million
 - rehabilitation or replacement of 29 bridges
 - preservation of 50 bridges

MassDOT Total Program: \$2,984,000,000

Anderson Memorial Bridge



Anderson Memorial Bridge



Key Meetings

- **Public Informational Meeting**
 - December 15, 2009
 - July 22, 2010
- **Stakeholder Meetings**
 - December 22, 2009
 - June 18, 2010
 - July 19, 2010
 - September 30, 2010
 - October 26, 2010
 - October 27, 2010

Anderson Memorial Bridge Key Plan

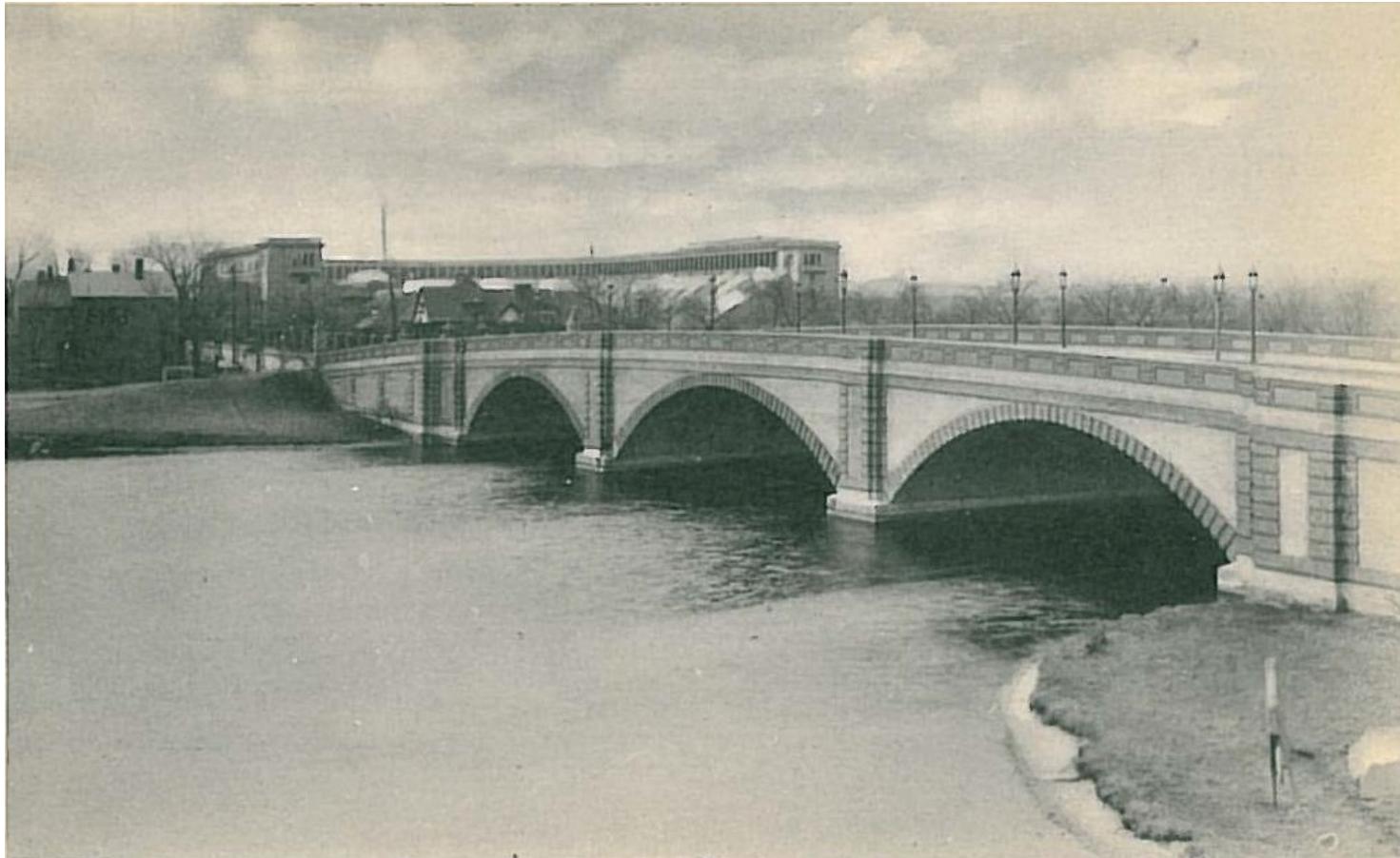


Existing Bridge

- Three-span earth filled concrete arch bridge
- 440 feet long (including approaches)
- Two 10-foot lanes each way
- 10-foot sidewalks on each side of the bridge
- Built in 1913
- Historic Bridge
 - Listed on State and National Registers of Historic Places
 - Integral component of historic Charles River Basin



Anderson Memorial Bridge

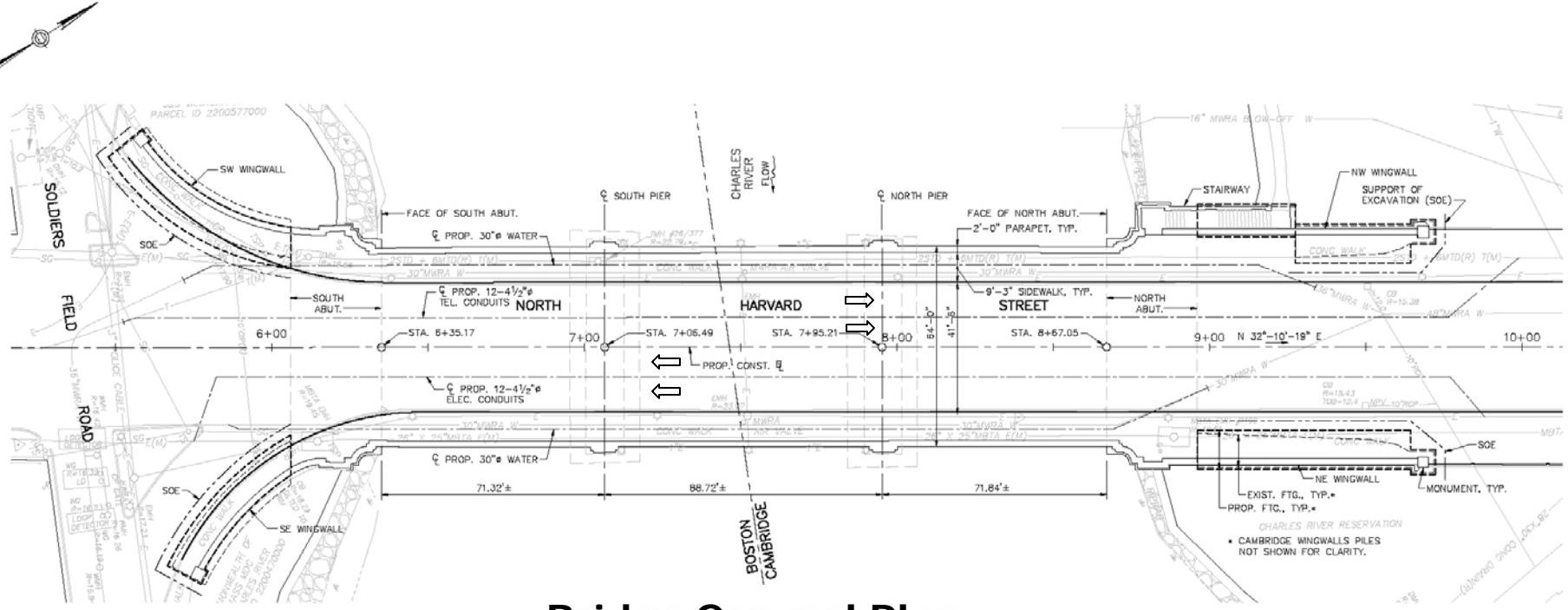


ca. 1915 Historic Postcard

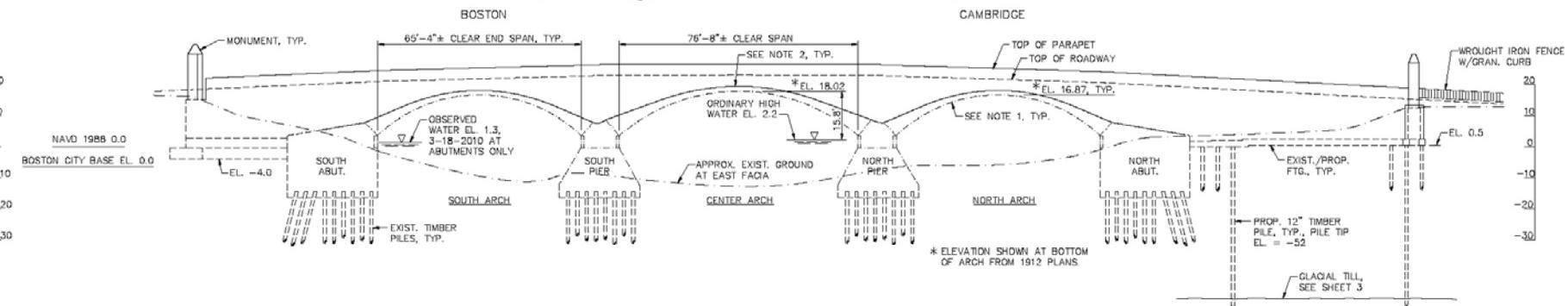


Anderson Memorial Bridge Rehabilitation Project
Design Public Hearing | November 3, 2010





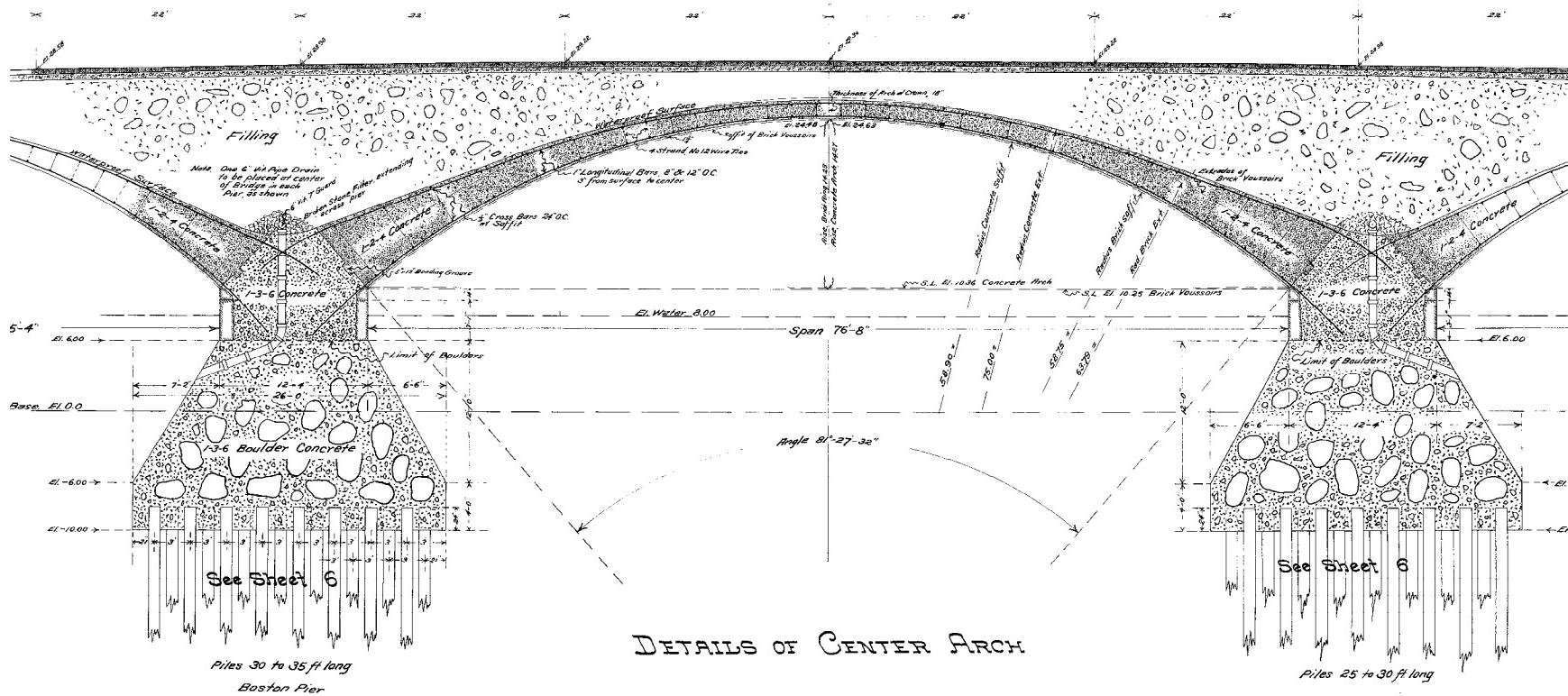
Bridge General Plan



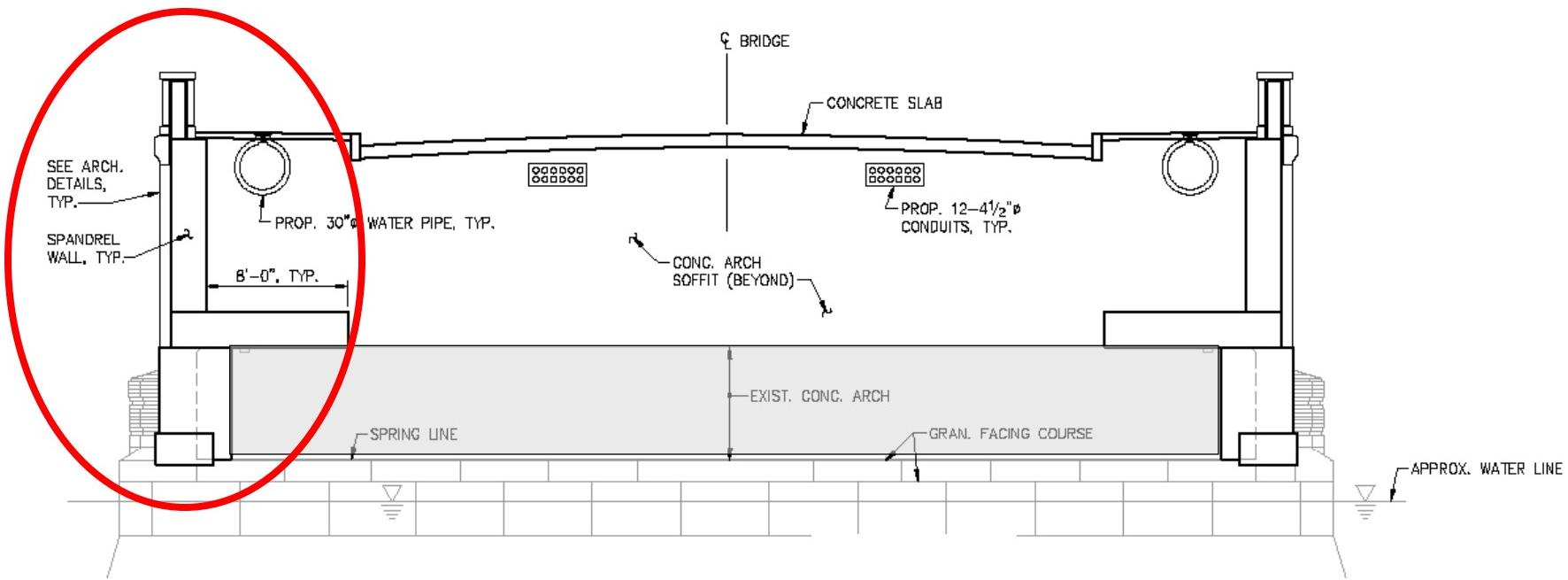
East Elevation

Existing Bridge

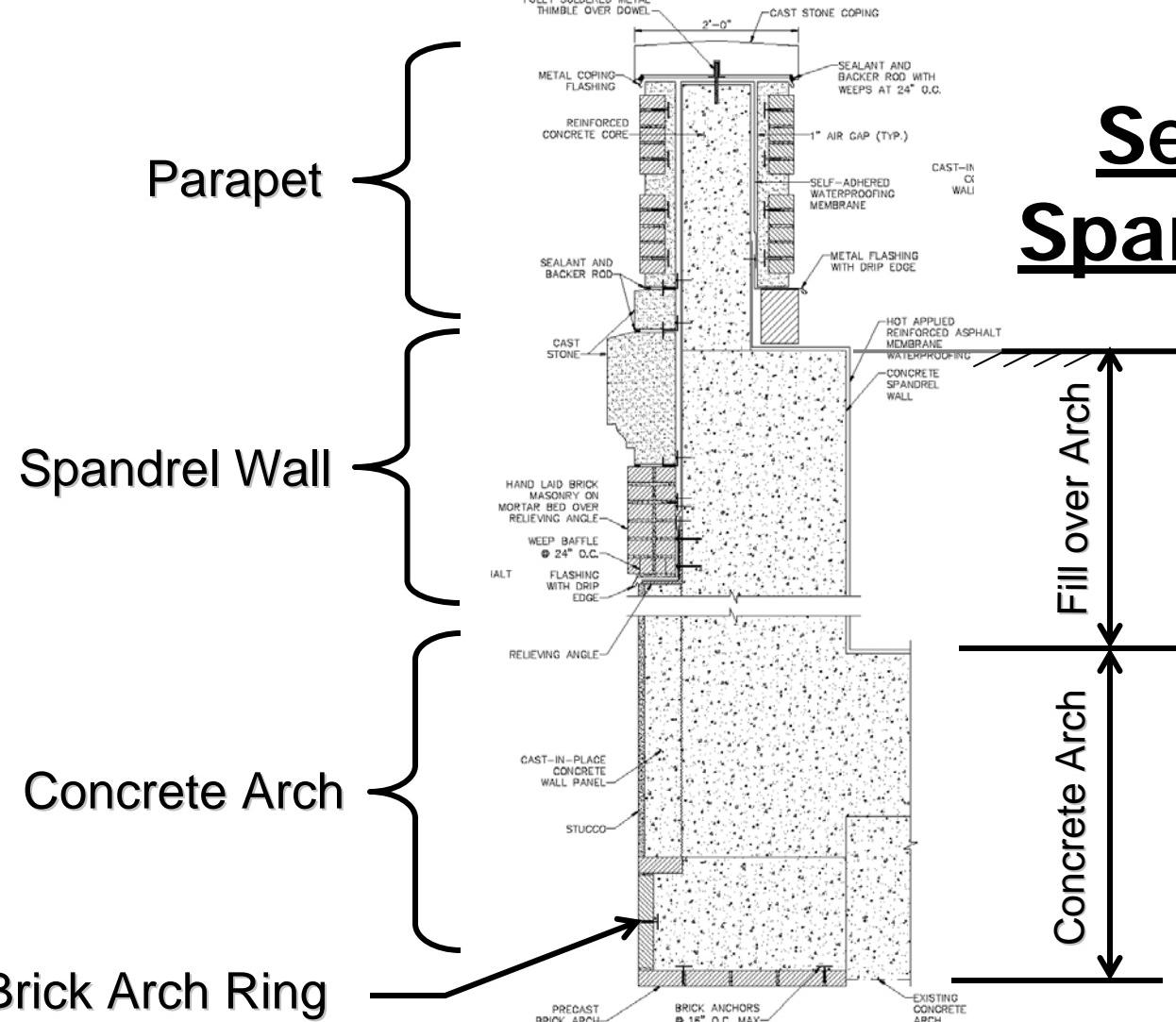
Longitudinal Section at Center Arch



Proposed Cross-Section at Pier/Abutment

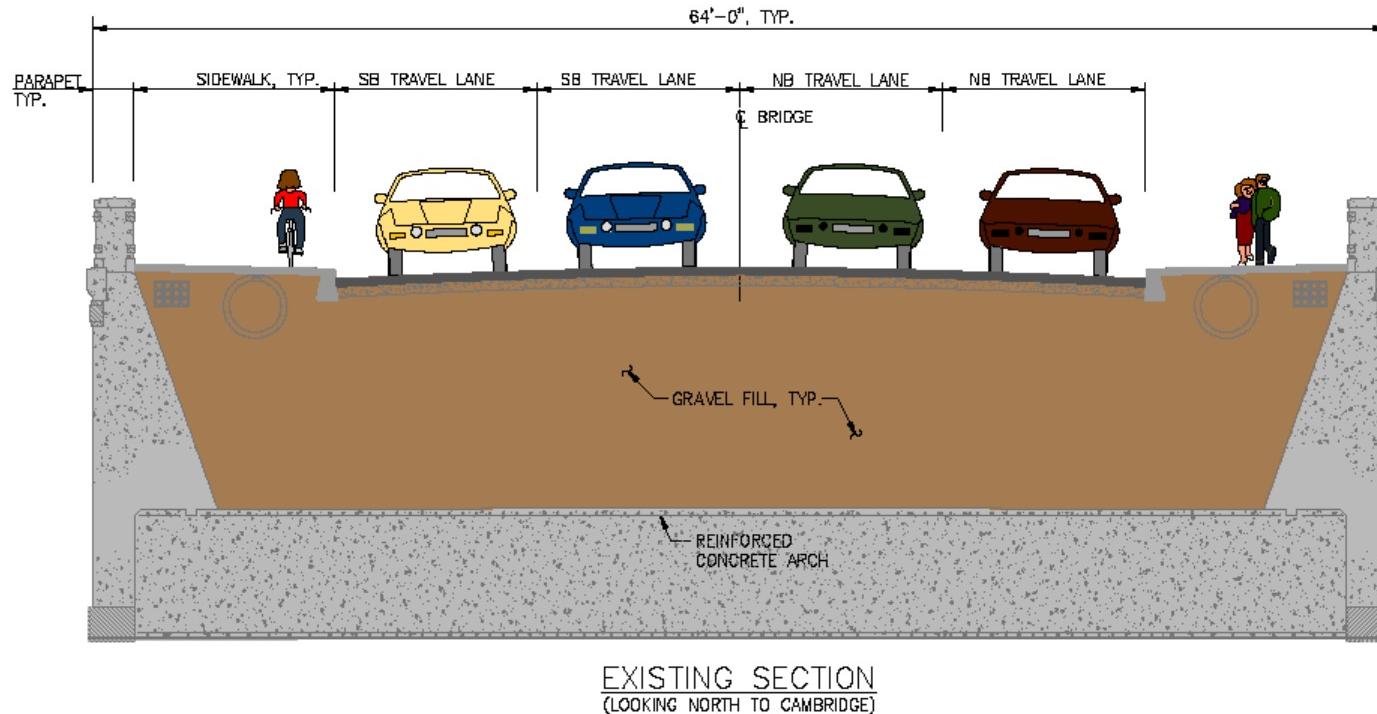


Section at Spandrel Wall



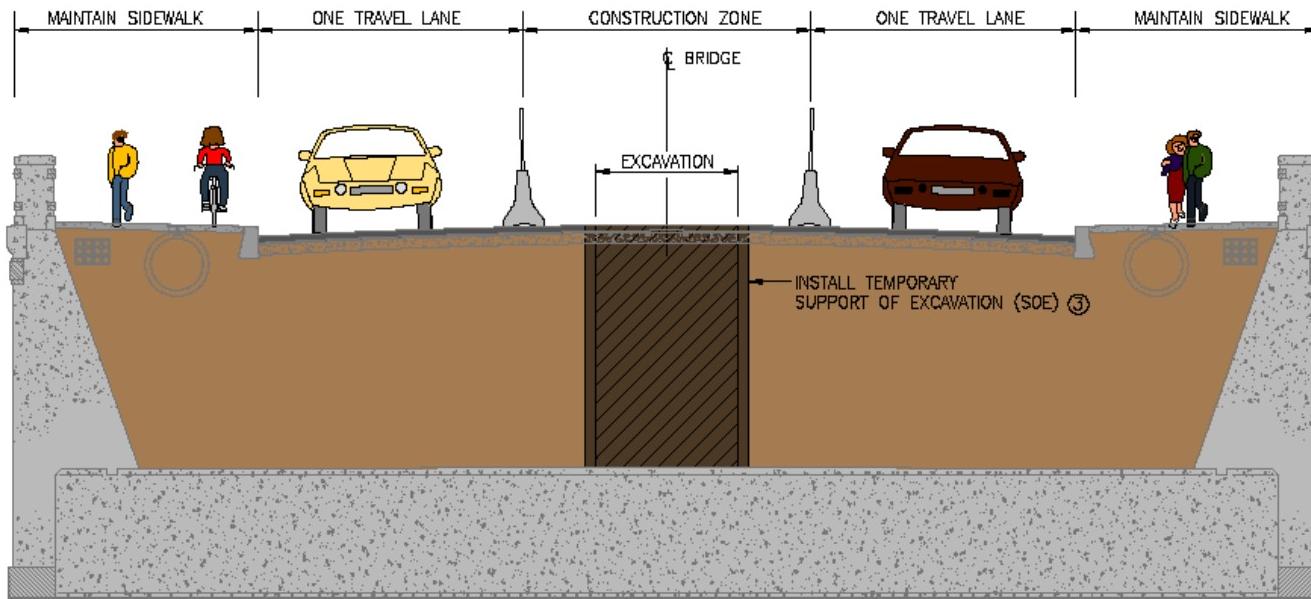
Staged Construction

Existing Roadway Section (Construction Duration = 24 Months)



Stage 1

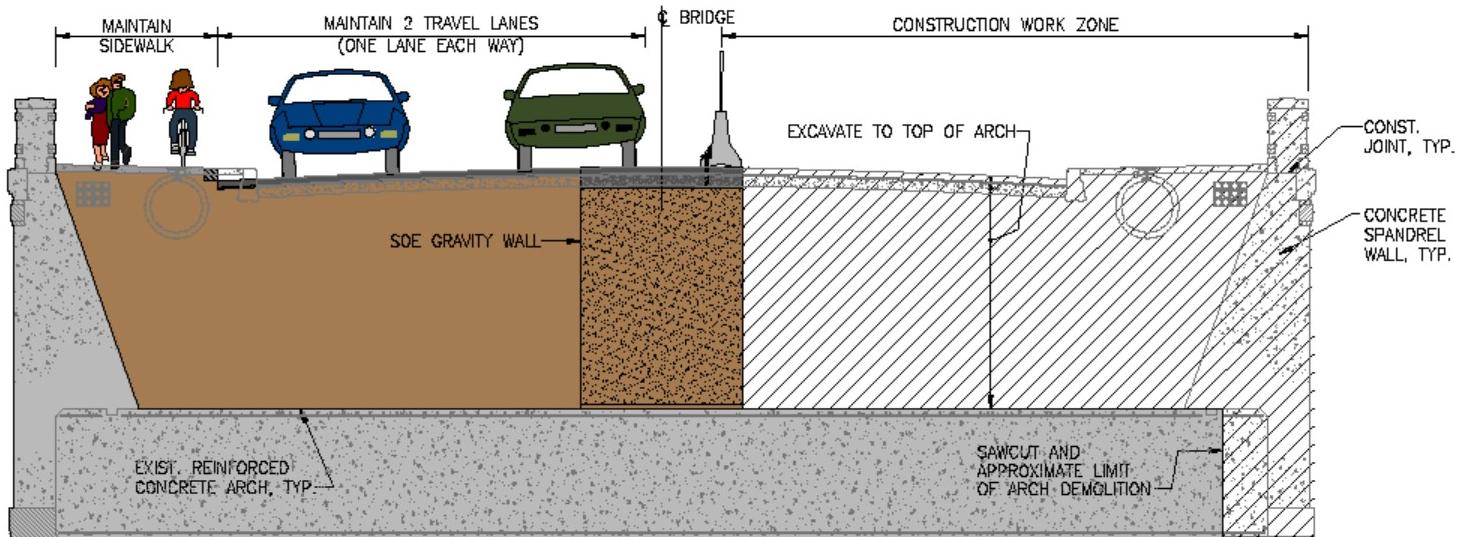
Rehab Middle Section of Bridge



CONSTRUCTION STAGE 1
(LOOKING NORTH TO CAMBRIDGE)

Stage 2

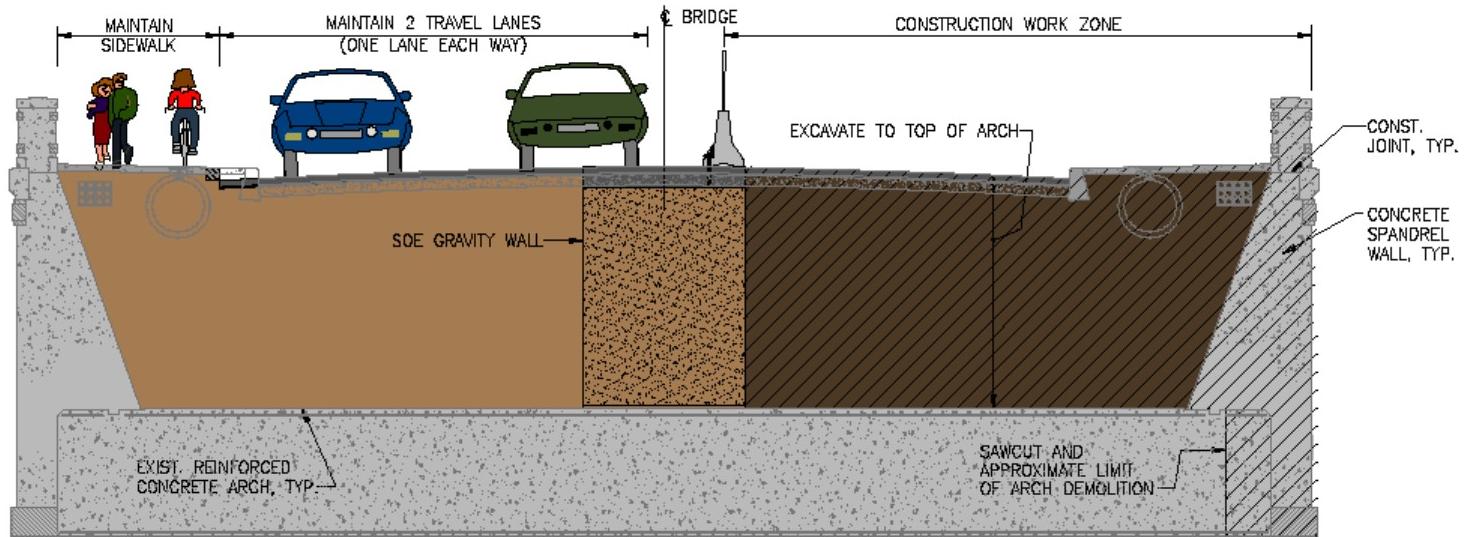
Rehab East Side (Downstream) of Bridge



CONSTRUCTION STAGE 2
(LOOKING NORTH TO CAMBRIDGE)

Stage 2

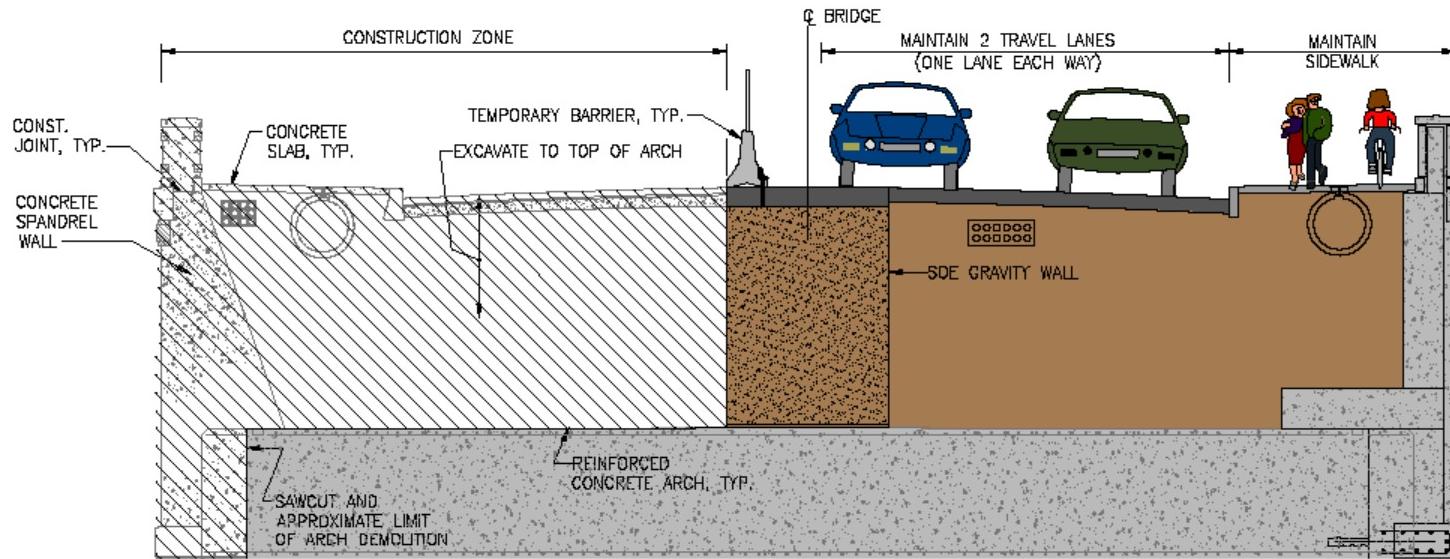
Rehab East Side (Downstream) of Bridge



CONSTRUCTION STAGE 2
(LOOKING NORTH TO CAMBRIDGE)

Stage 3

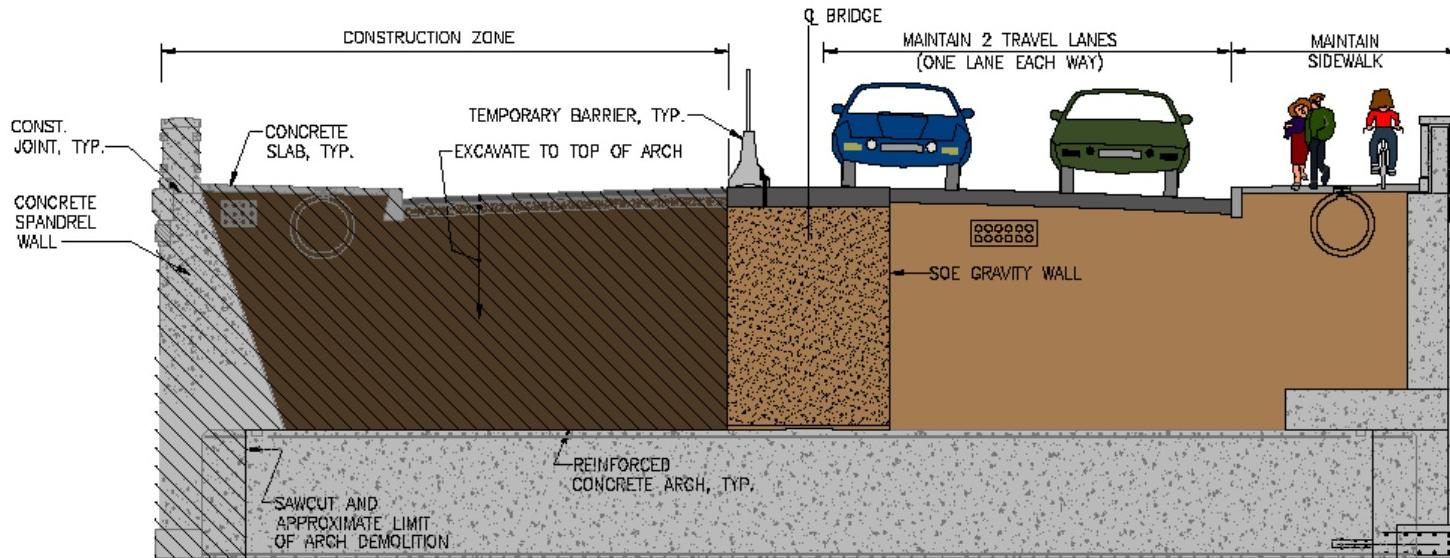
Rehab West Side (Upstream) of Bridge



CONSTRUCTION STAGE 3
(LOOKING NORTH TO CAMBRIDGE)

Stage 3

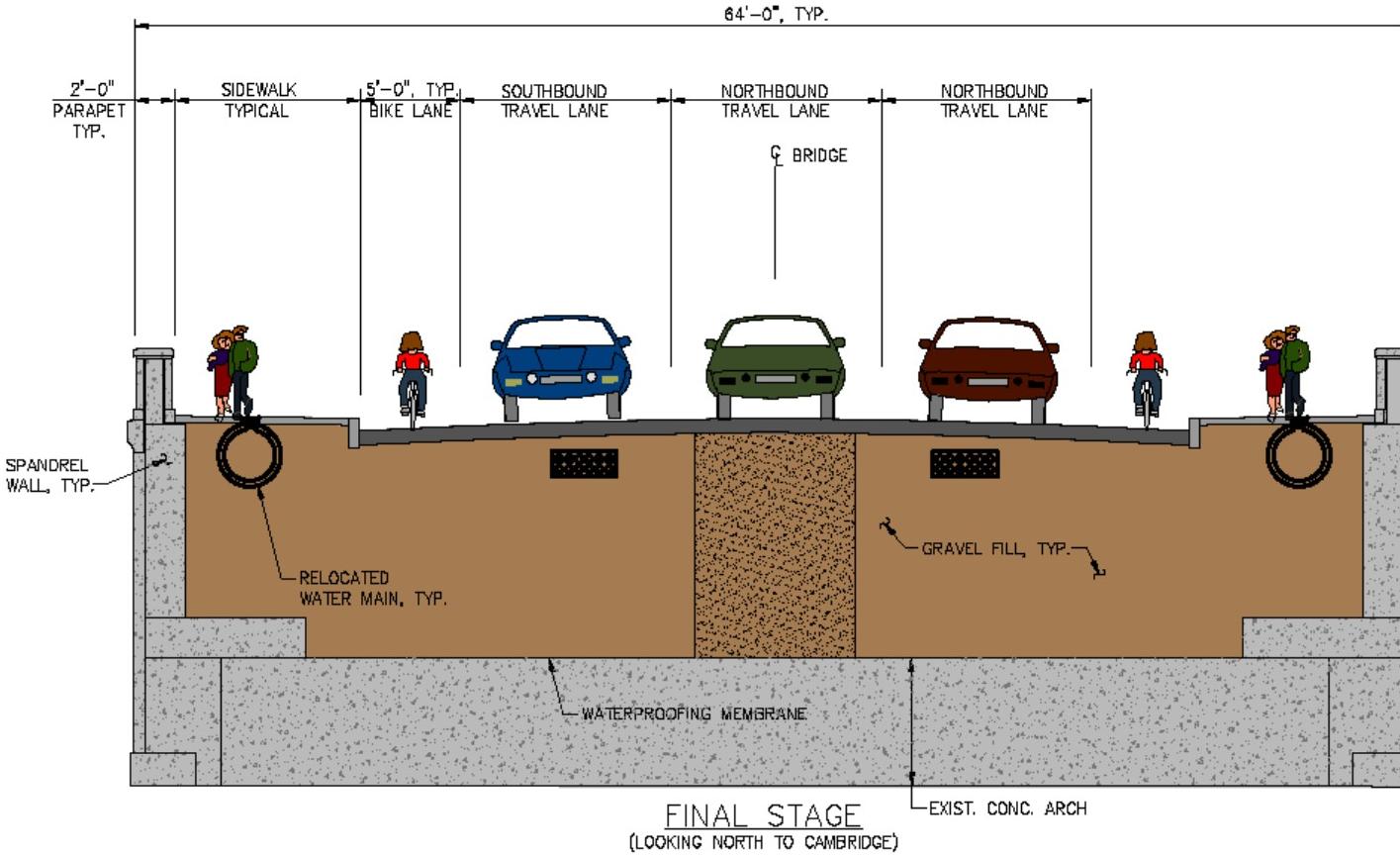
Rehab West Side (Upstream) of Bridge



CONSTRUCTION STAGE 3
(LOOKING NORTH TO CAMBRIDGE)

Stage 4

Complete Road Construction

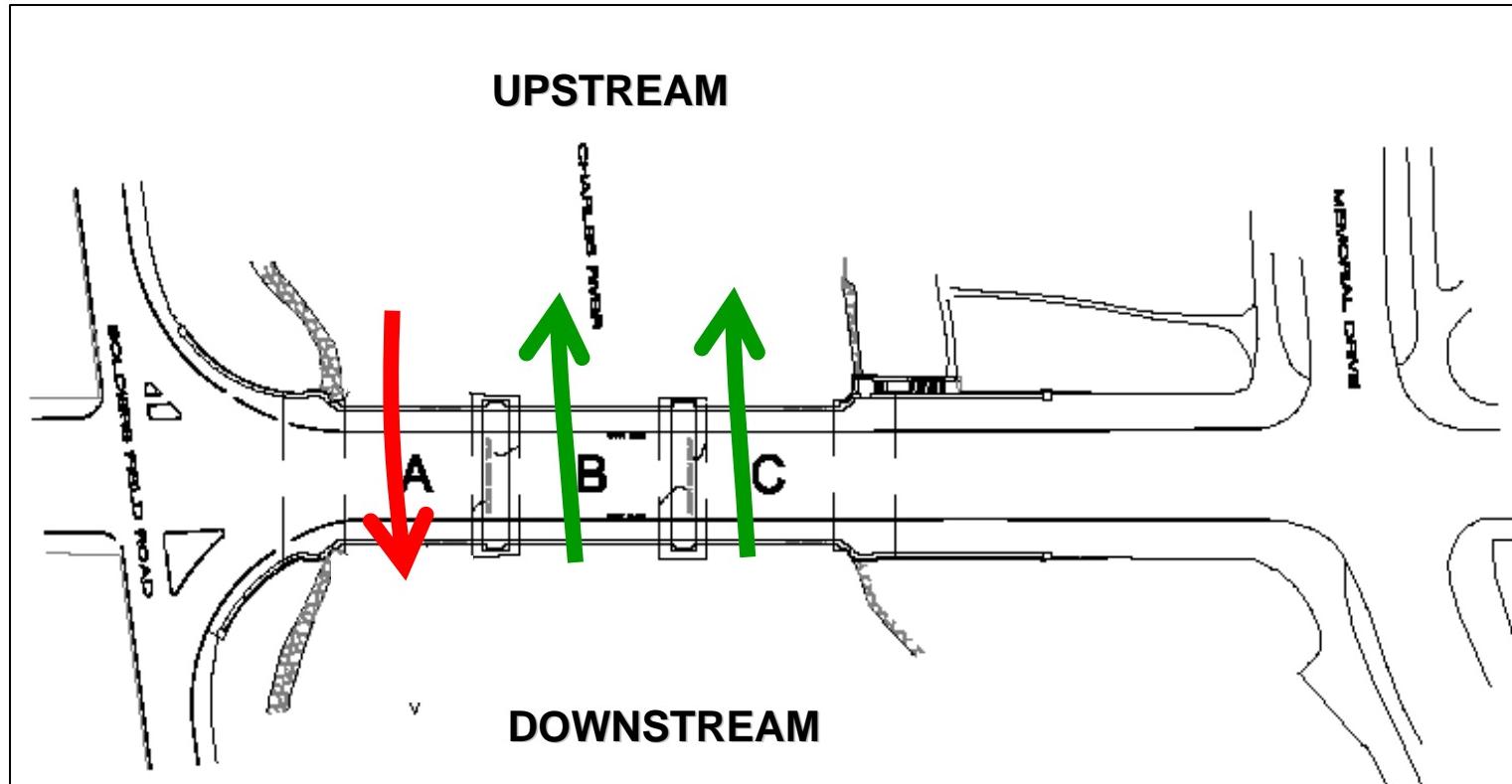


Construction Staging in the River

- Construction staging for the work in the River is required to rehabilitate the arches
- Key staging elements include:
 - Limit work such that only one arch barrel at a time is closed for concrete repairs
 - Minimize the duration of any temporary vertical clearance reductions
 - Sequence the construction to minimize the impact
 - Safety measures for boaters will include advance notification to users and warning buoys

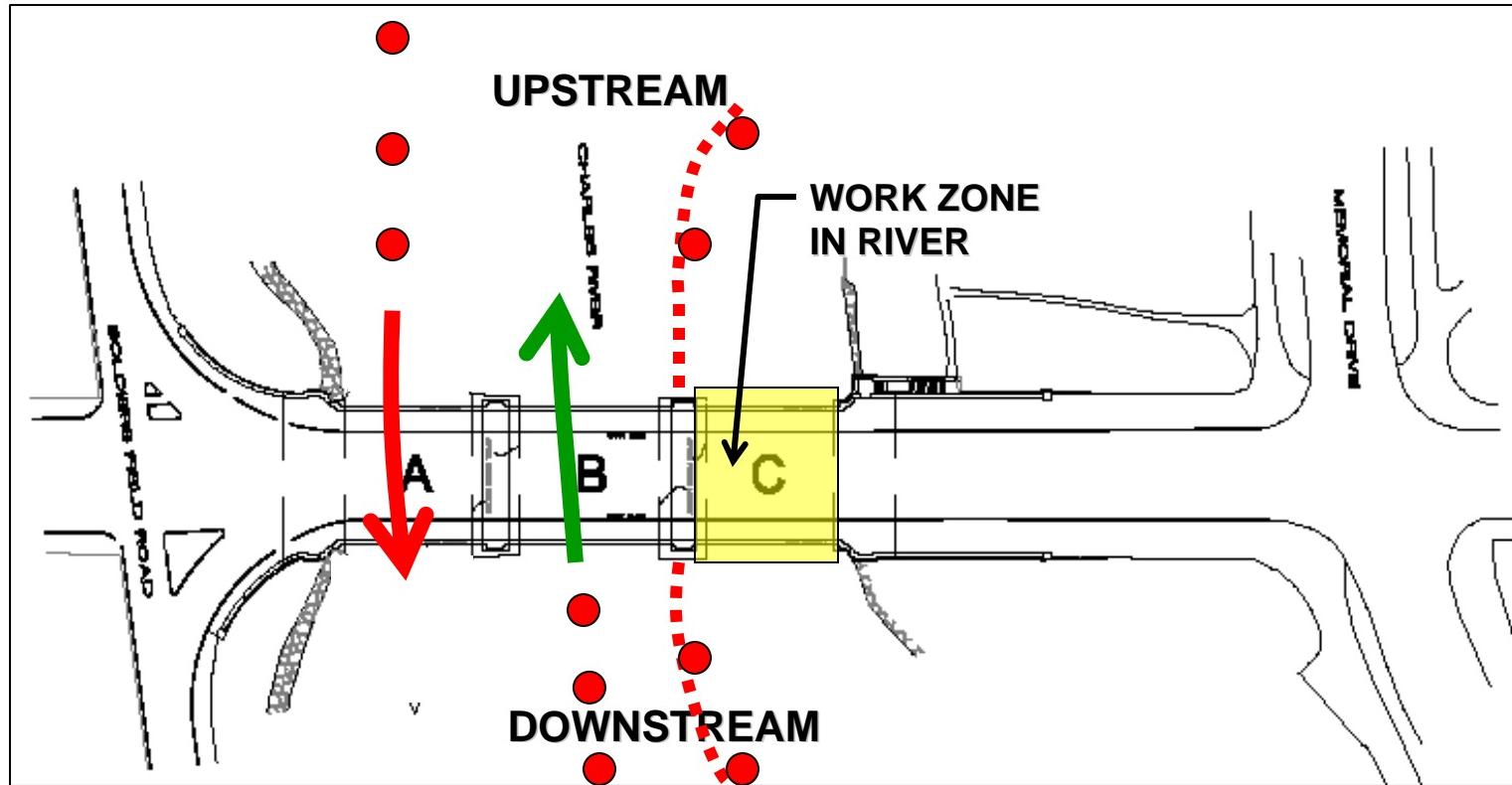
Construction Staging in the River

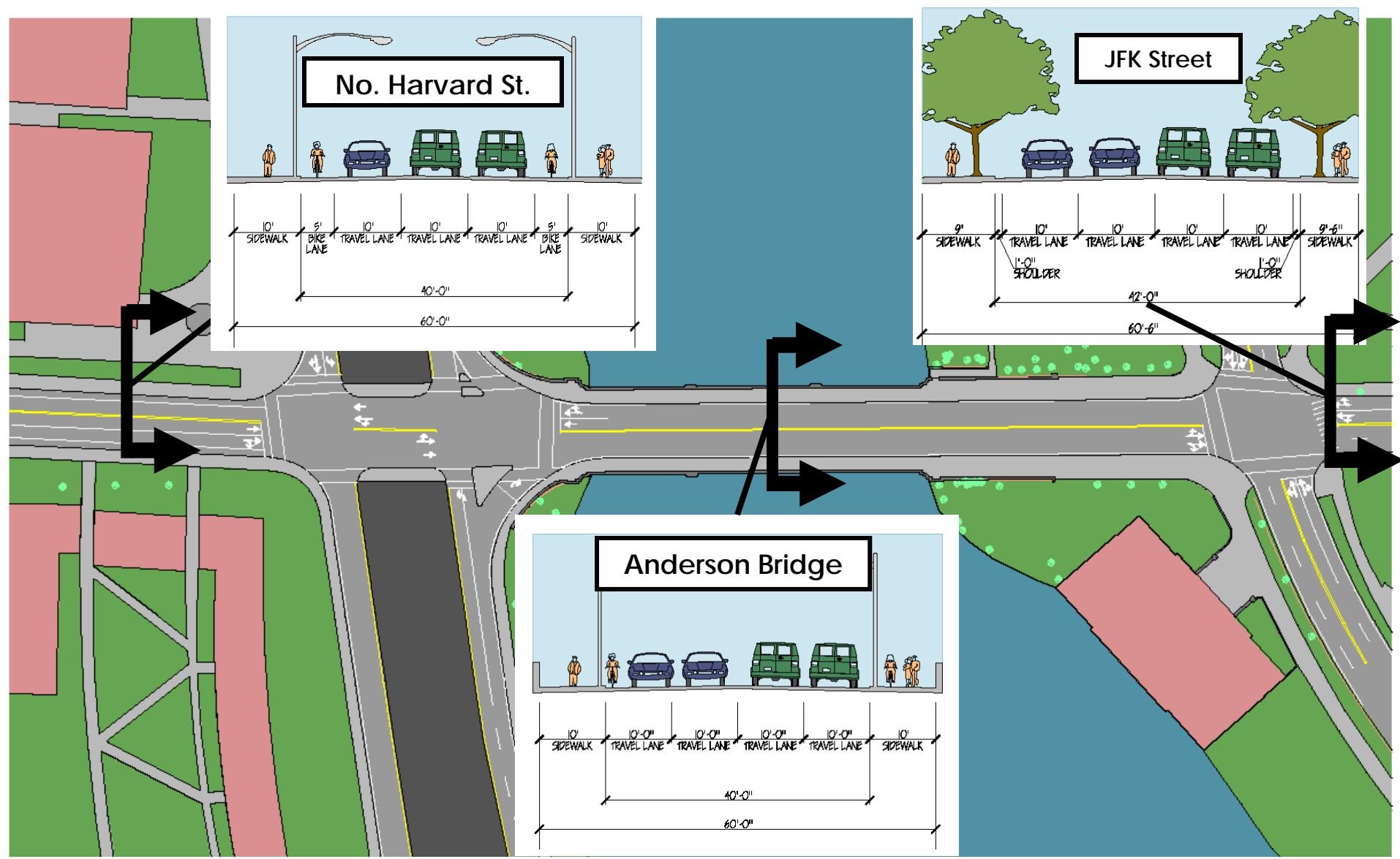
Existing Rowing Traffic Patterns



Construction Staging in the River

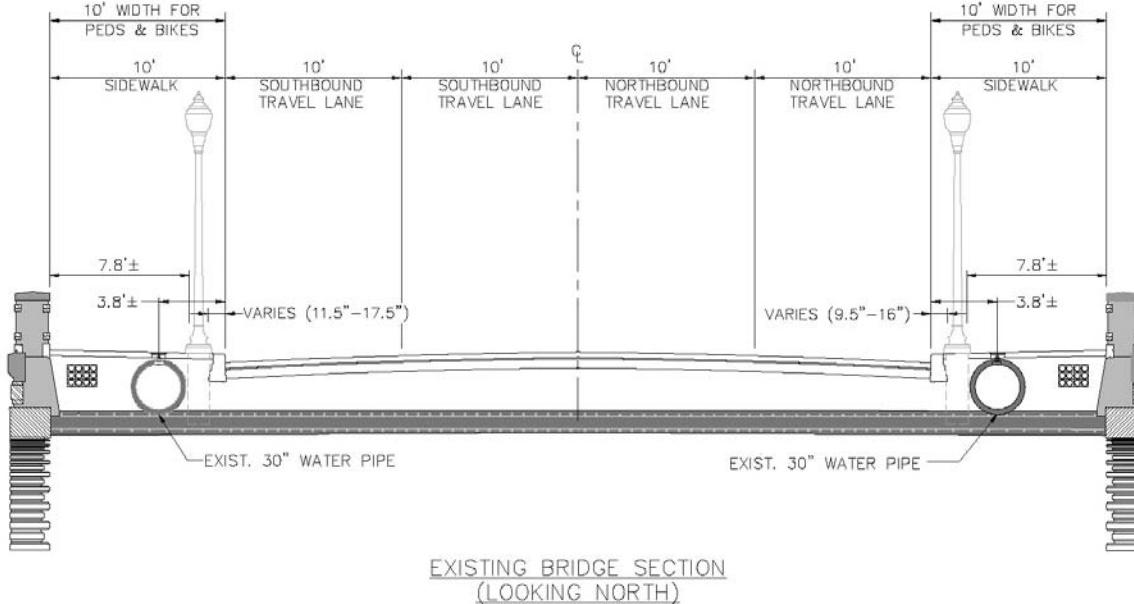
Warning Buoys Requirements





EXISTING ROADWAY SECTIONS

Existing Cross Section



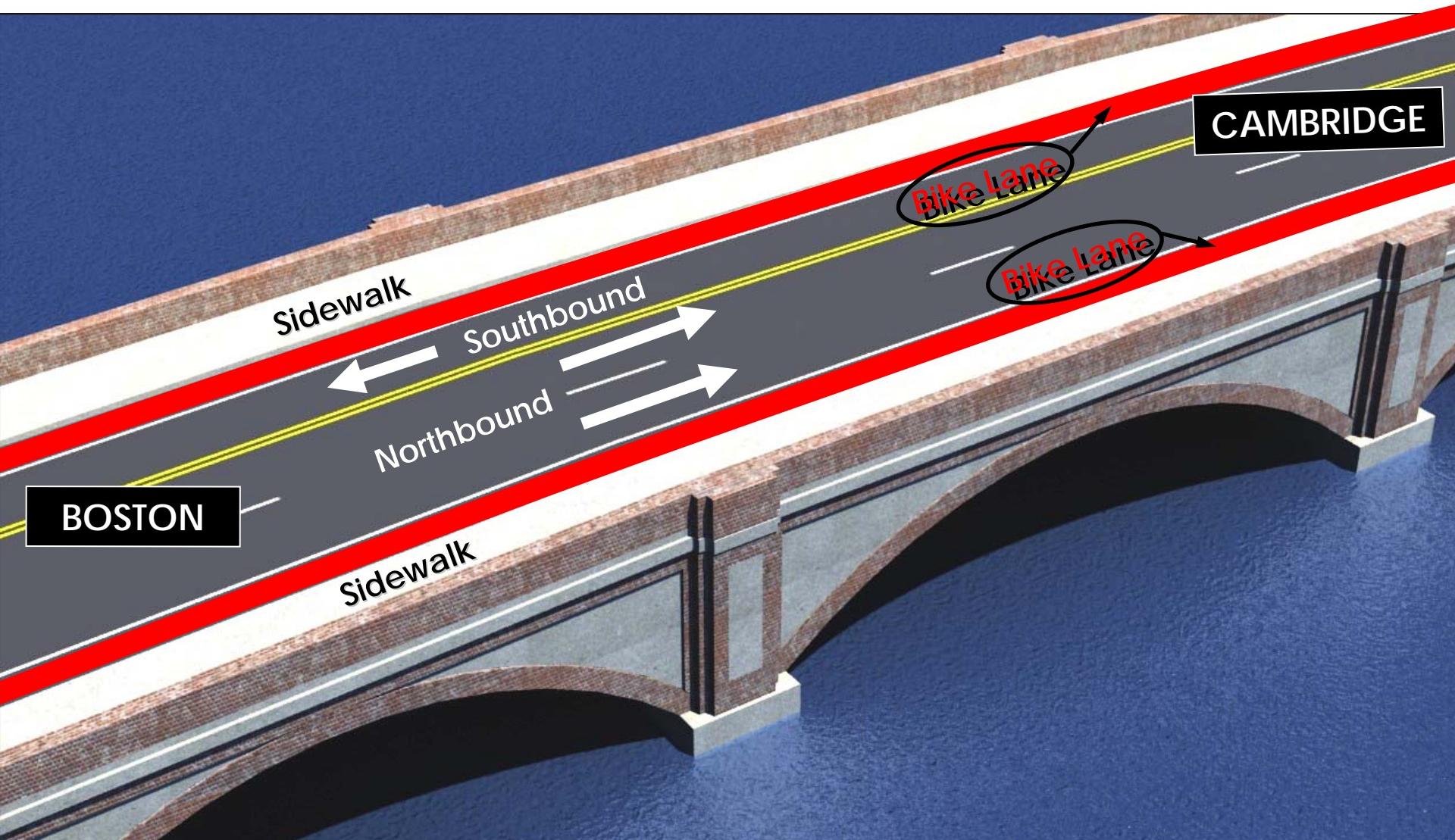
Existing Conditions

- 60 Foot Bridge Width
- 40 Foot Roadway Width (4 lanes)
- 2 – 10 foot Wide Sidewalks (For Pedestrians and Bicyclists)

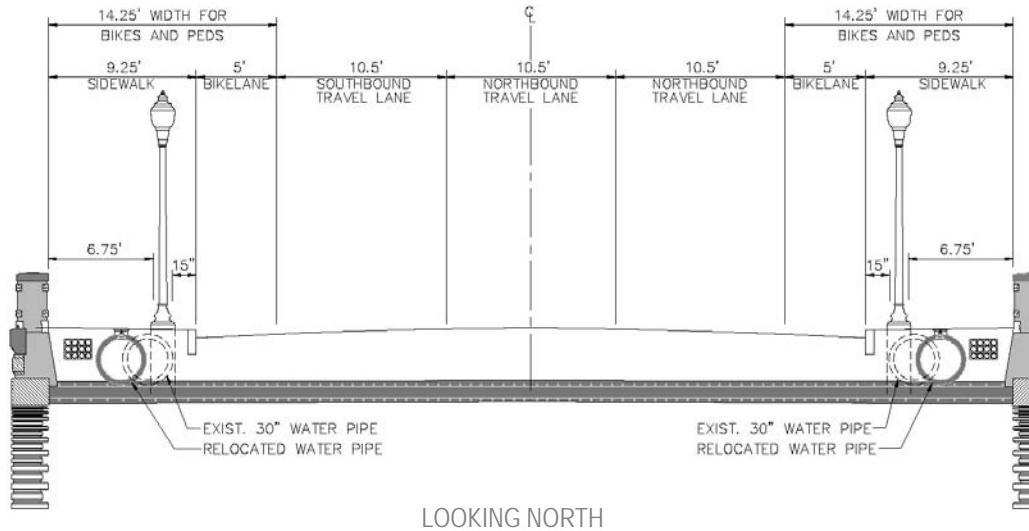
Volumes

- 1655/1810 VPH (AM/PM)
- 145/222 BPH (AM/PM)
- 355/877 PPH (AM/PM)

Proposed Roadway Section w/Bike Lanes



Proposed Cross Section



Existing Conditions

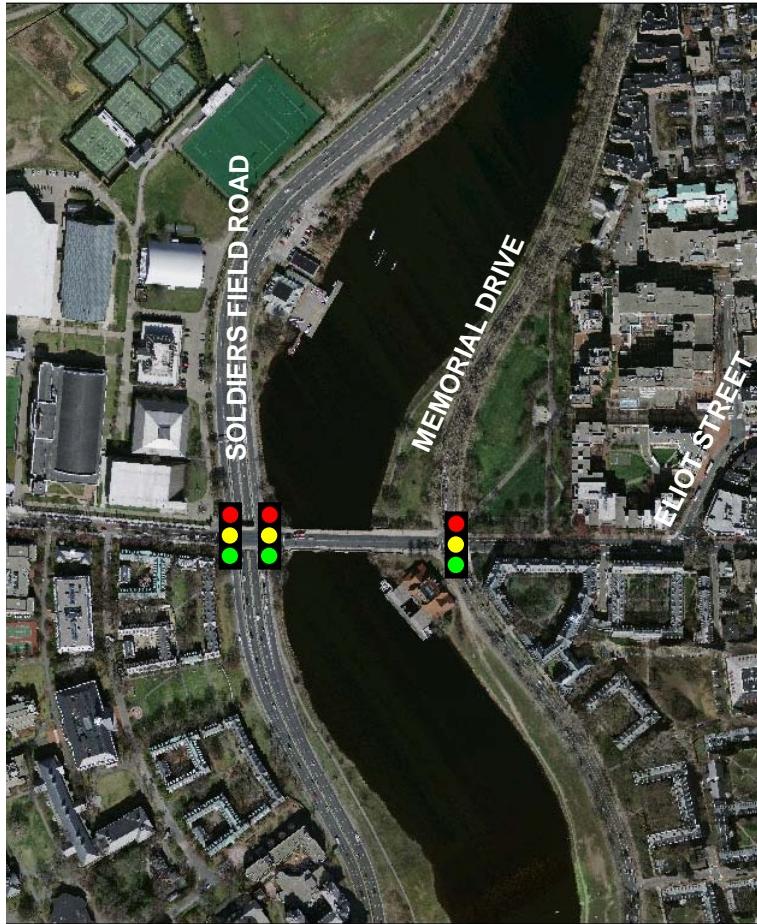
- 60 Feet Bridge Width
- 40 Feet Roadway Width (4 lanes)
- 20 Feet for Pedestrians and Bicyclists

Proposed

- 60 Feet Bridge Width
- 31.5 Feet for Vehicles (3 lanes)
- **28.5 Feet for Pedestrians and Bicyclists**

Study Area

BOSTON



CAMBRIDGE

Traffic Analysis

- Traffic Analysis is based on:
 - Future Traffic Volumes
 - Standard DOT Procedures
- Includes:
 - Pedestrian Crossings
 - Bicycle Accommodations
 - Peak and off-peak periods

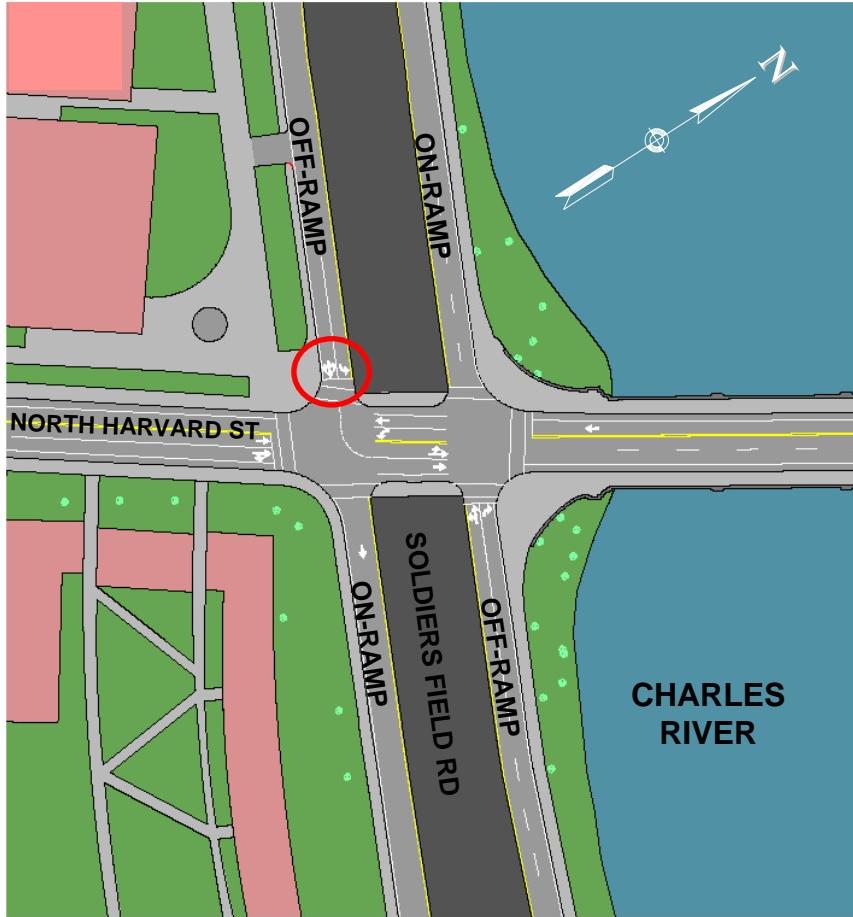


Key Design Elements

1. **Cross section approved by MassDOT**
 - Travel lane widths – Bike lane widths – Sidewalk considerations
2. **Abutting intersections will require modifications**
 - Memorial Drive/JFK Street
 - North Harvard Street/Soldiers Field Road (2 Locations)
3. **Revised Traffic Signals**
 - Timing and phasing
 - Pedestrian crossing accommodations
 - Bike crossing accommodations
4. **Accessibility**
 - ADA

Proposed Improvements

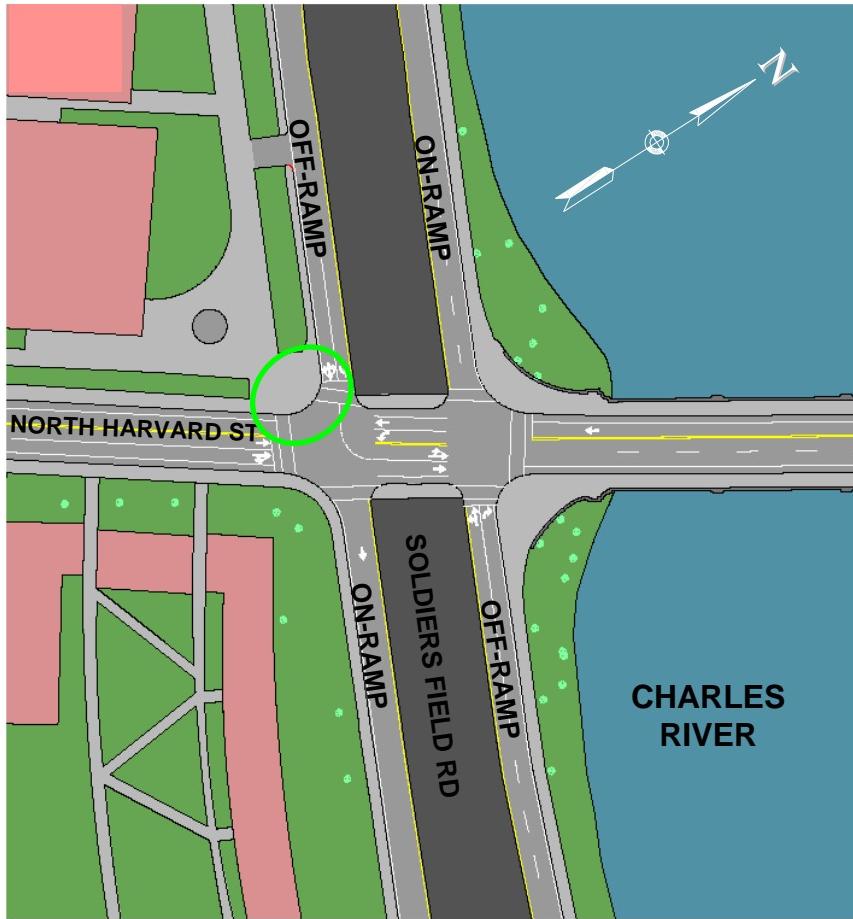
Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



- Add additional turn lane opportunity on Soldiers Field Road eastbound off-ramp to North Harvard St northbound

Proposed Improvements

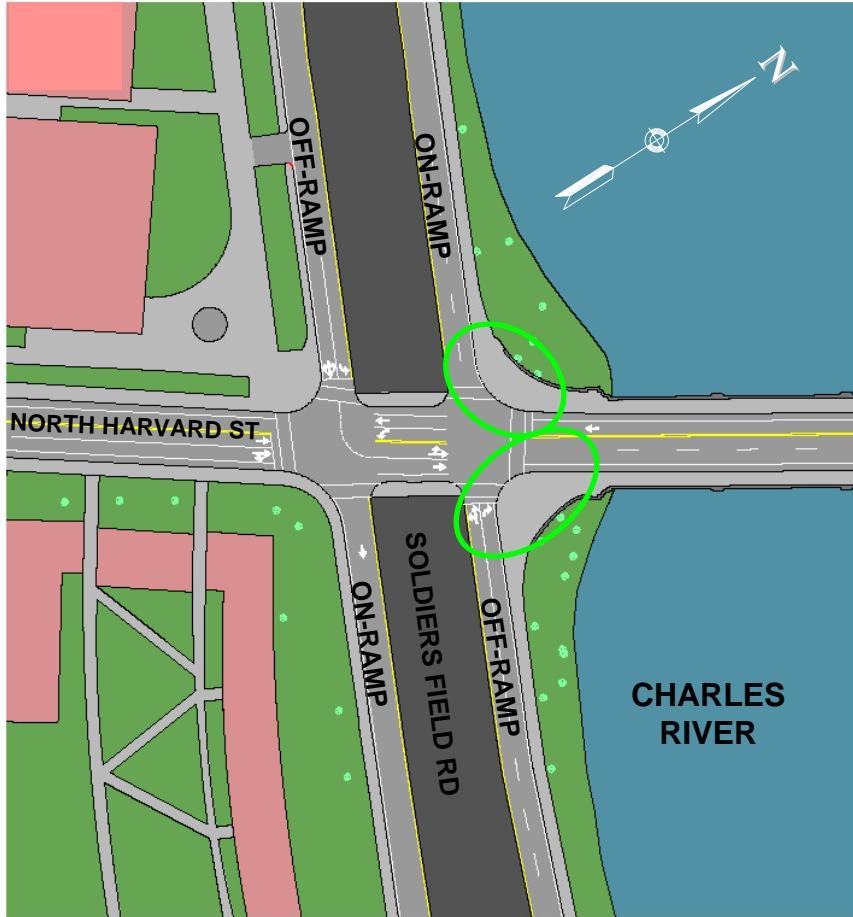
Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



- Add additional turn lane opportunity on Soldiers Field Road eastbound off-ramp to North Harvard St northbound
- Improve corner radius for enhanced pedestrian mobility

Proposed Improvements

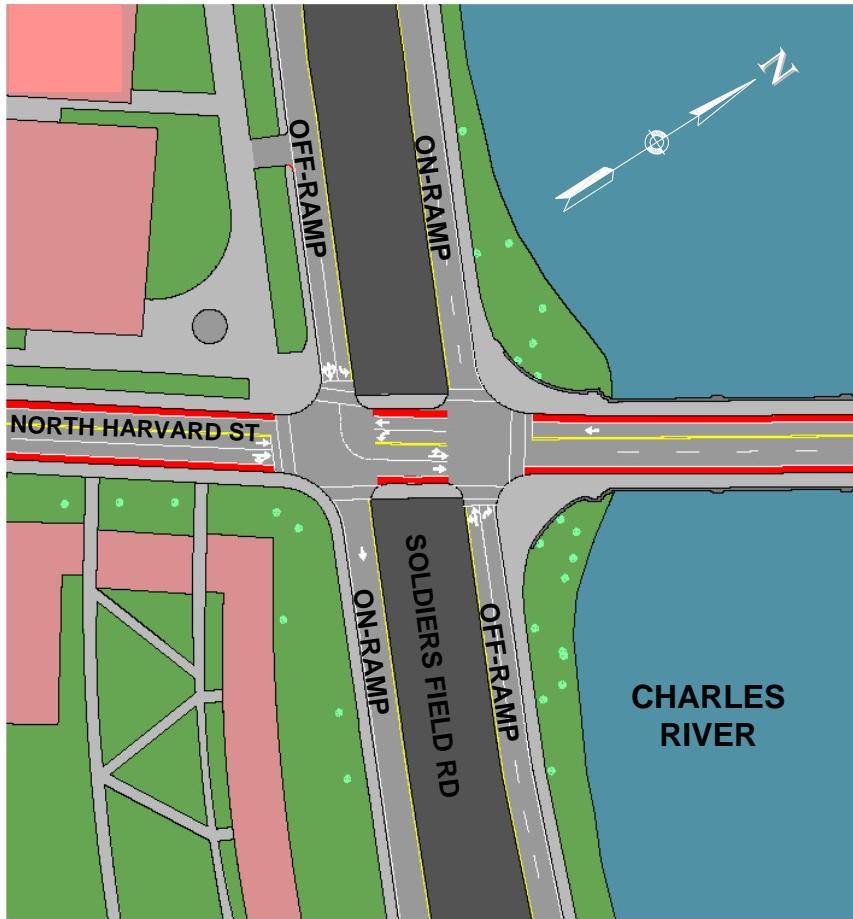
Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



- Add additional turn lane opportunity on Soldiers Field Road eastbound off-ramp to North Harvard St northbound
- Improve corner radius for enhanced pedestrian mobility
- Eliminate raised “Delta” islands at Soldiers Field Rd westbound on and off-ramp and widen corner curb

Proposed Improvements

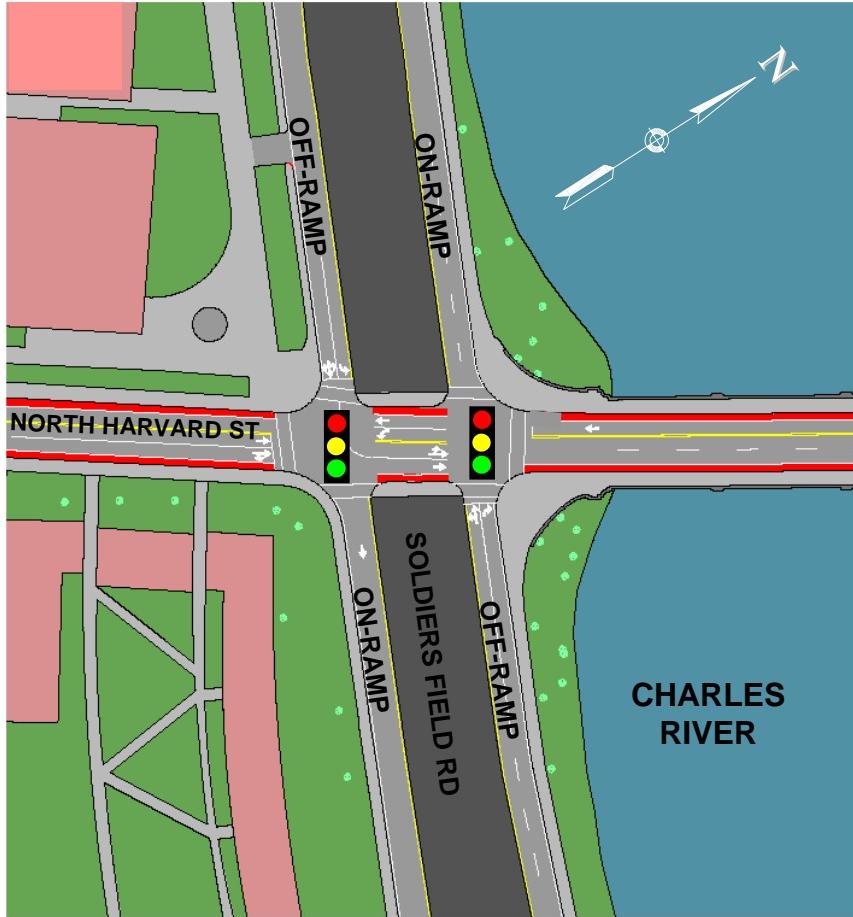
Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



- Modify bridge cross section to include bike lanes, 1 southbound lane, and 2 northbound lanes

Proposed Improvements

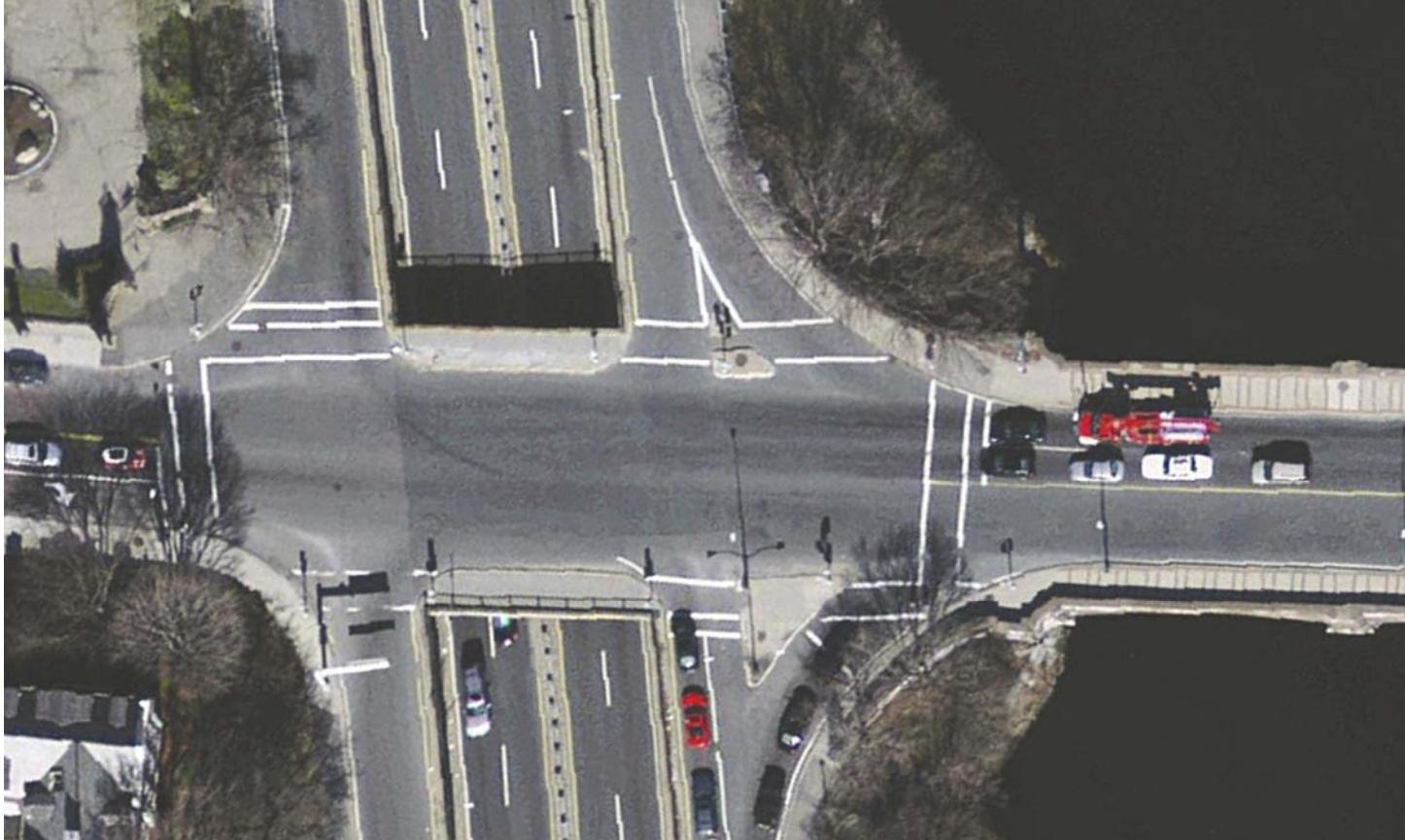
Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



- Modify bridge cross section to include bike lanes, 1 southbound lane, and 2 northbound lanes
- Modify signal timing, phasing, and upgrade traffic signal to include leading pedestrian intervals

Proposed Improvements

Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



Proposed Improvements

Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



Existing Conditions

Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



Proposed Improvements

Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



Existing Conditions

Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



Proposed Improvements

Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



Existing Conditions

Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street

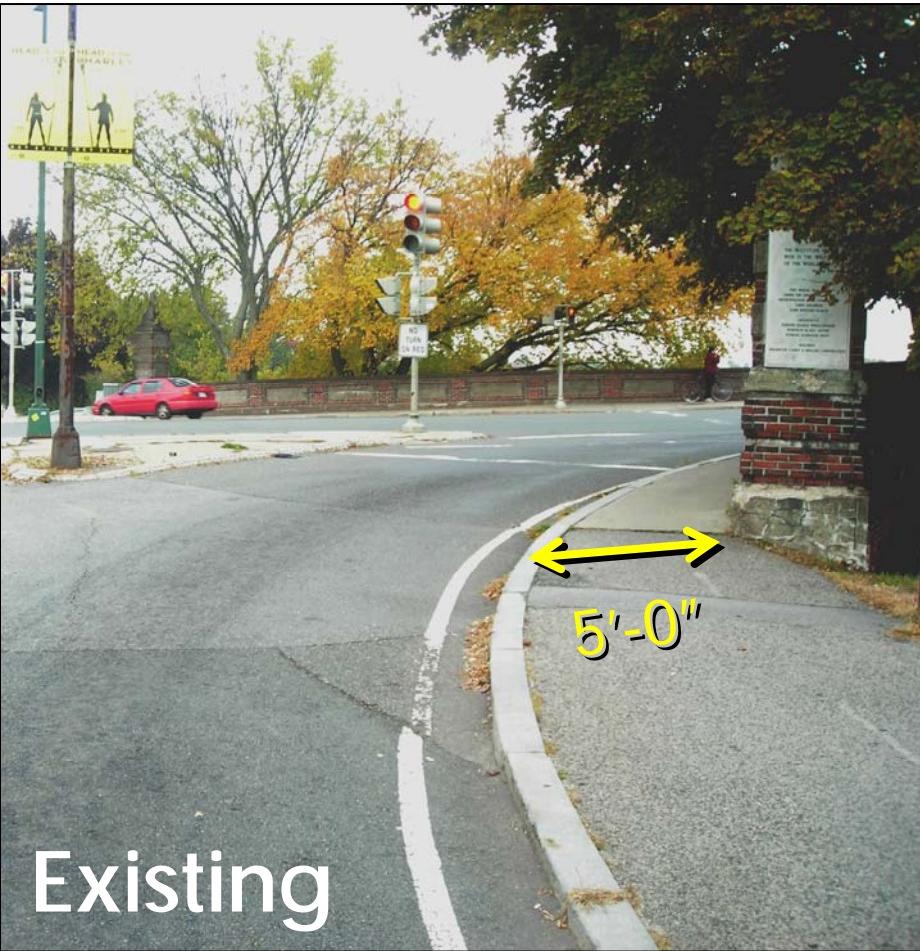


Proposed Improvements

Soldiers Field Road/North Harvard Street



Improved Pedestrian Access



Proposed Improvements

Memorial Drive/JFK Street



- Prohibit left turns
 - Both Memorial Drive left turns
 - JFK Street southbound left turns
 - North Harvard northbound lefts
- Modify bridge cross section to include bike lanes, 1 southbound travel lane, and 2 northbound travel lanes
- Implement concurrent pedestrian phasing and LPI, rather than exclusive phasing used today
- Modify traffic signal timing and phasing and upgrade equipment

Advantages of Transportation Improvements

| Mode | Measure | Benefit |
|-------------|--|---|
| Pedestrians | Concurrent phasing and leading pedestrian interval | LPI allows pedestrians to start crossing before moving traffic. Concurrent phasing reduces the wait for the walk and lengthens the walk phase |
| | Elimination of raised delta islands at Soldiers Field Rd | Shorter crossing times, narrower crossing widths and less conflicts with vehicles |
| | Smaller corner radii at Soldiers Field Rd | Improved pedestrian crossing area |
| Bicycles | Dedicated north and south bike lanes added on Anderson Bridge | Removes bikes from sidewalks and eliminates conflicts with pedestrians. Bikes no longer share travel lane with vehicles |
| | Striped bike lanes | Provides connectivity with North Harvard Street and JFK Street |
| | Relocated pedestrian signal | Provides connectivity with bike path |
| Vehicles | Prohibited left turns at Memorial Drive/JFK St | Will eliminate left turn conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians and bicyclists. Reduce crashes. Shorten the vehicle queues. Allow the bridge to efficiently process the vehicle volume with the new cross section |
| | Interconnected and coordinated traffic signals at Storrow Drive and Soldier's Field Road | Improved vehicle operations and reduction in vehicle queues |
| | Upgraded signal timing and phasing | Reduced vehicle delays and queues |

Stormwater Improvements

- Existing roadway drainage directly discharges to the Charles River
- Opportunity to improve water quality and minimize impacts of stormwater runoff
- Address objectives of:
 - MassDOT Impaired Waterbodies Program
 - Lower Charles River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation Plan
 - DEP Stormwater Management Standards

Stormwater Improvements

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMP selection & siting considerations:

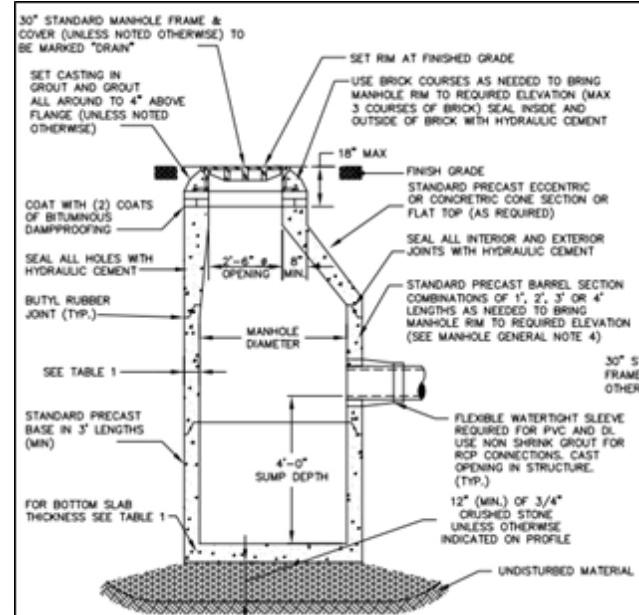
- Site constraints
 - Topography
 - Depth to groundwater
 - Space requirements
- Physical setting
 - Historic landscape
 - Existing land uses
- Maintenance requirements
- Pollutant removal efficiencies



Stormwater Improvements

Types of Stormwater BMPs

- Structural Pretreatment
- Additional On-Site Treatment



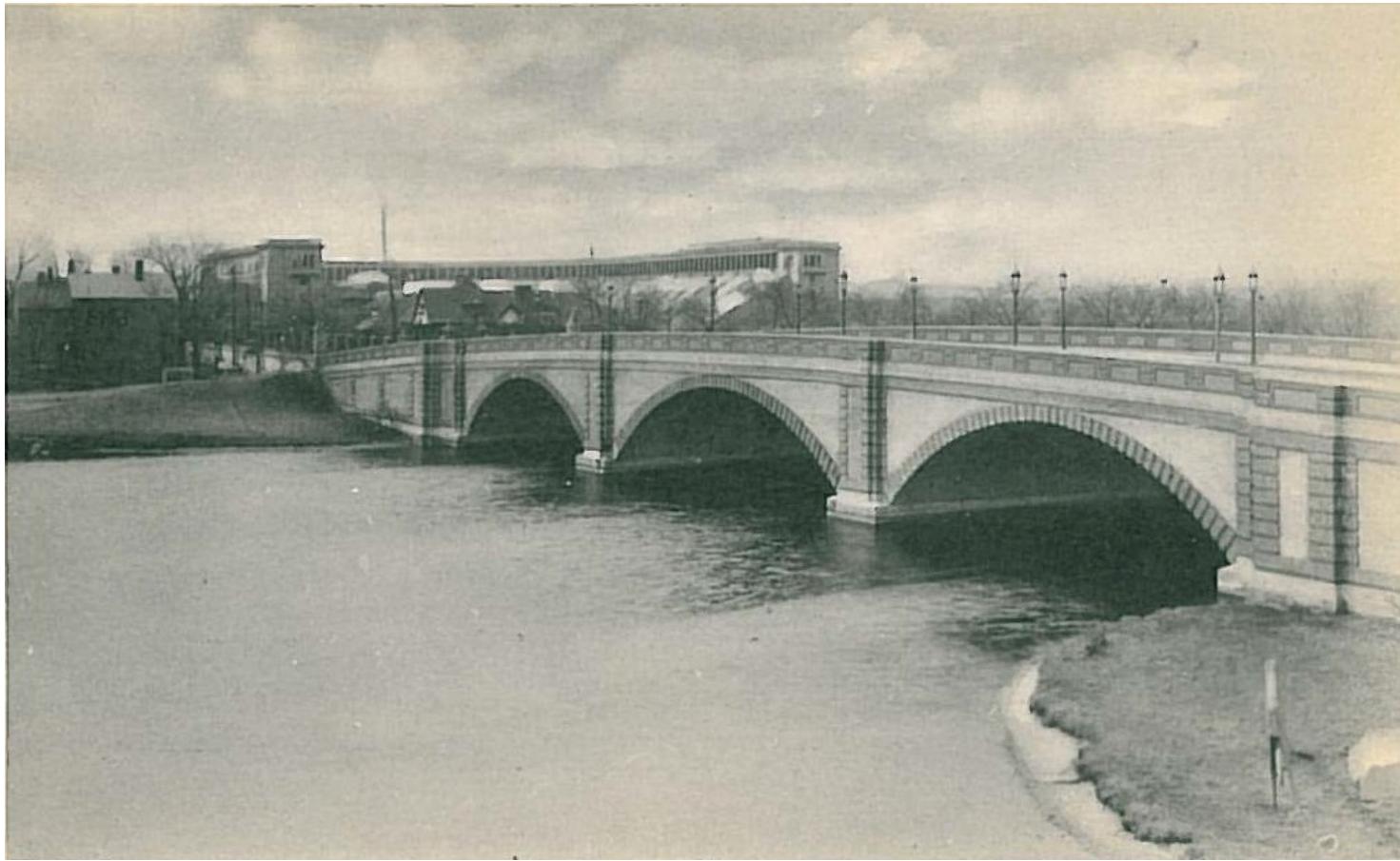
Landscape Restoration

Existing Conditions



Restore park landscape after bridge rehabilitation and stormwater treatment in manner consistent with goals of DCR Master Plan for the Charles River Basin.

Landscape Restoration



In 1915, park users had clear views to bridge and grassy banks.

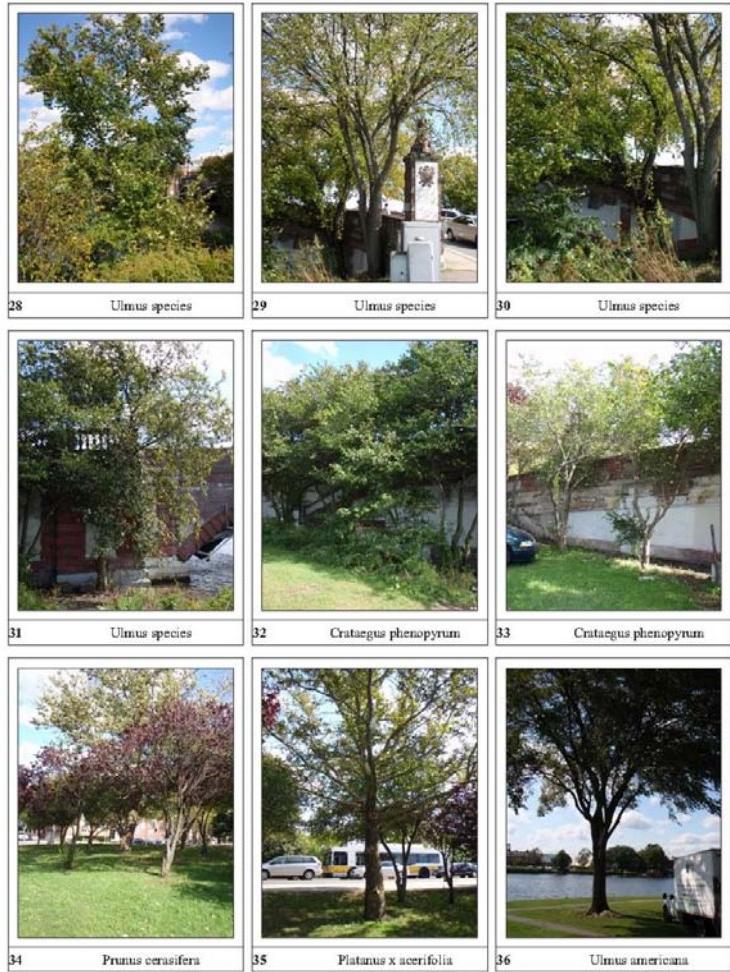
95 years later – Tree Inventory

Trees have been planted over time.

Invasive trees such as Norway Maple, Common Buckthorn and Mulberry have seeded themselves, as have native trees such as Elms and Crabapples.

Trees now grow at bridge foundation, in armor stone, in riprap along river.

Their condition ranges from poor to good. Dead limbs and compacted soil compromise health of some of the trees.

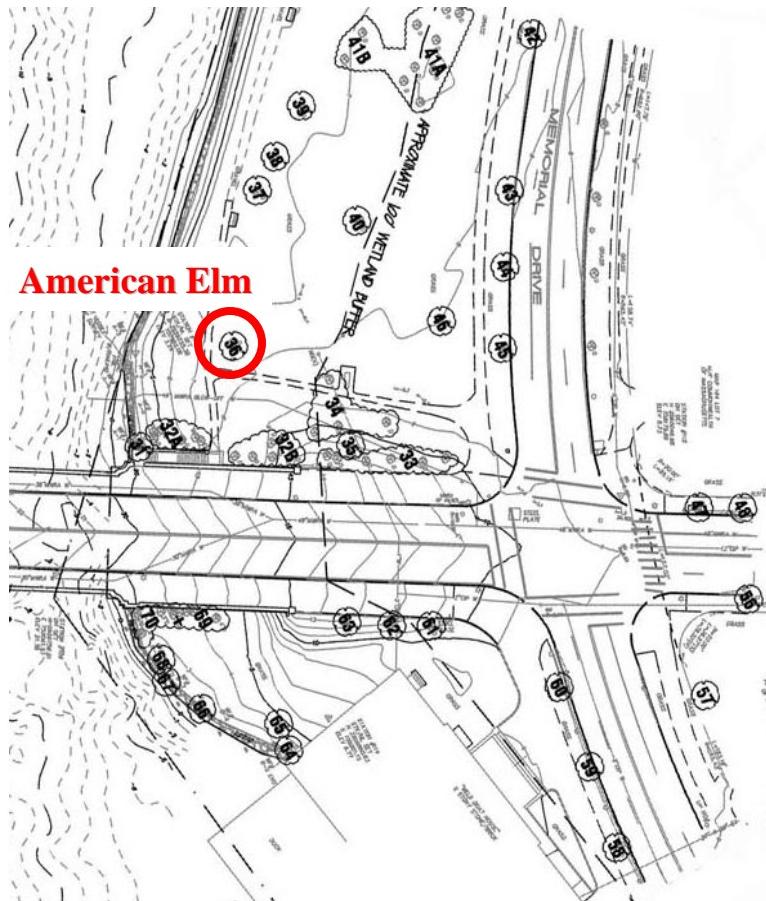


Larz Anderson Bridge Rehabilitation Project
Inventory of Existing Trees

Special Trees



American Elm,
Ulmus americana



This elm is one, among many examples, of a special tree that requires protection.

Proposed Tree Protection Method



Install tree protection fencing at edge of drip line.



Attach 8' high 2"x4" lumber to tree within the fenced area.

Trees considered for removal



Location at Bridge Foundation



Elm



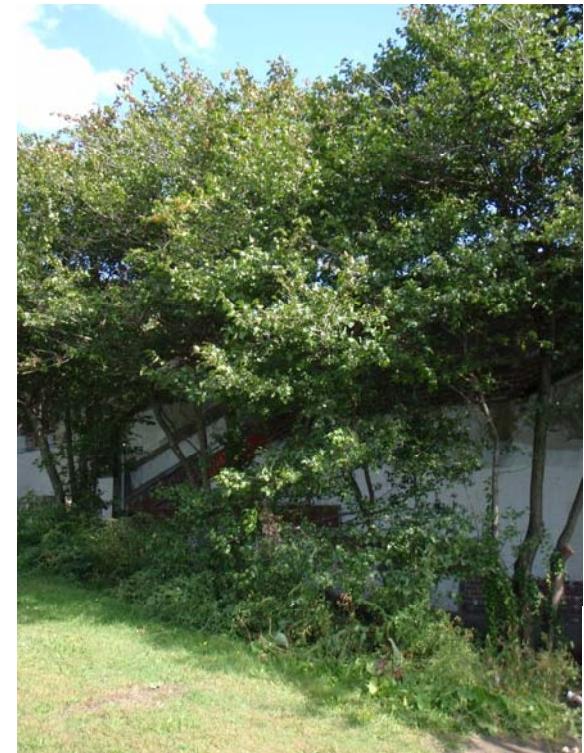
Construction Staging



Kwanzan Cherries

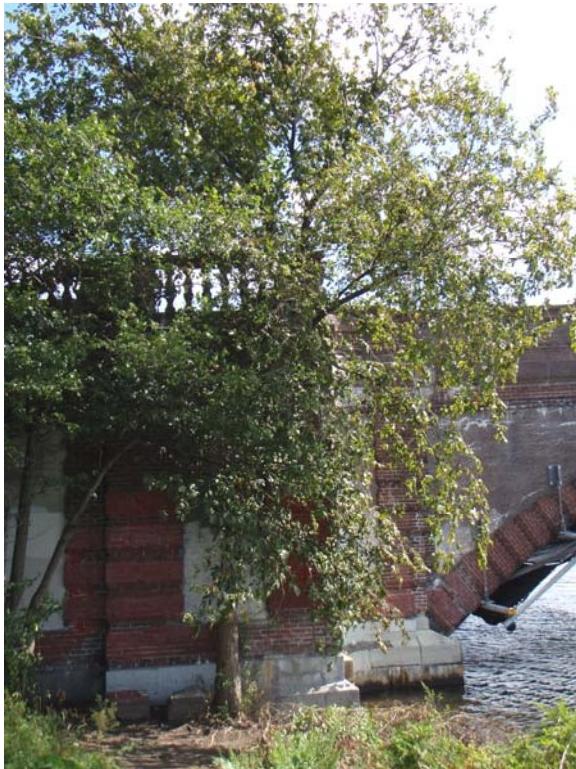


Public Safety Concerns

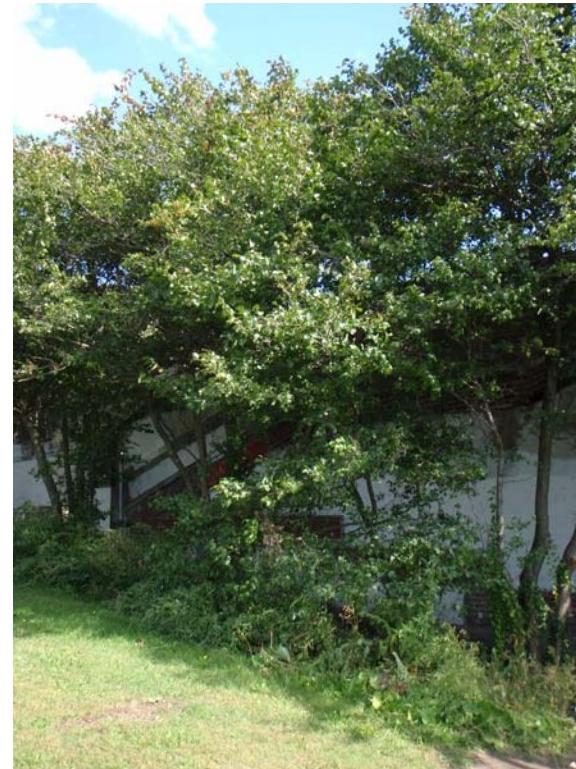


Hawthorns

Trees considered for removal



Elm species



Hawthorn

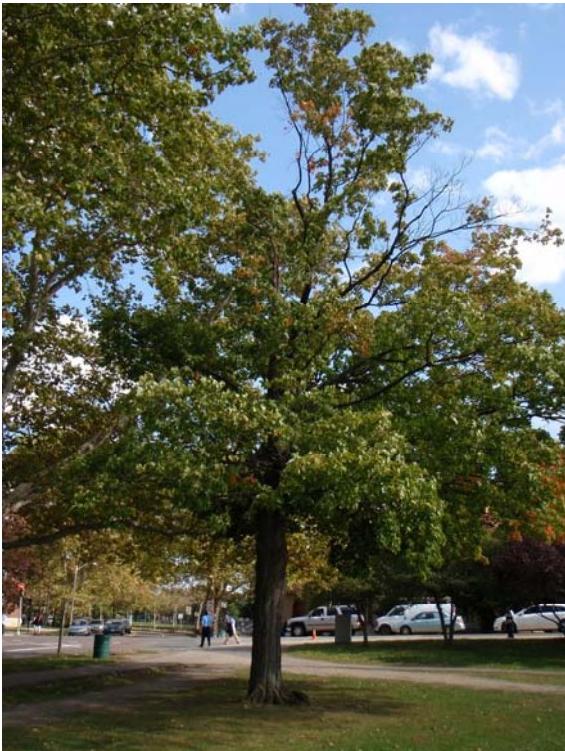
Some trees at the base of the bridge damage foundation and structure, interfere with repair and create hiding places.

Tree considered for removal

Fair / Poor Condition

Volunteer Invasive

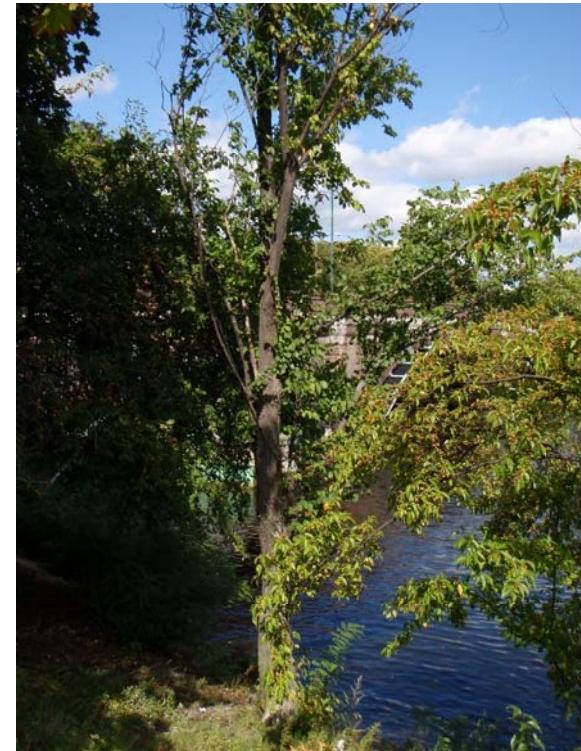
Volunteer Non-Invasive



Sugar Maple



White Mulberry



Elm

Trees to be Protected

Existing Trees

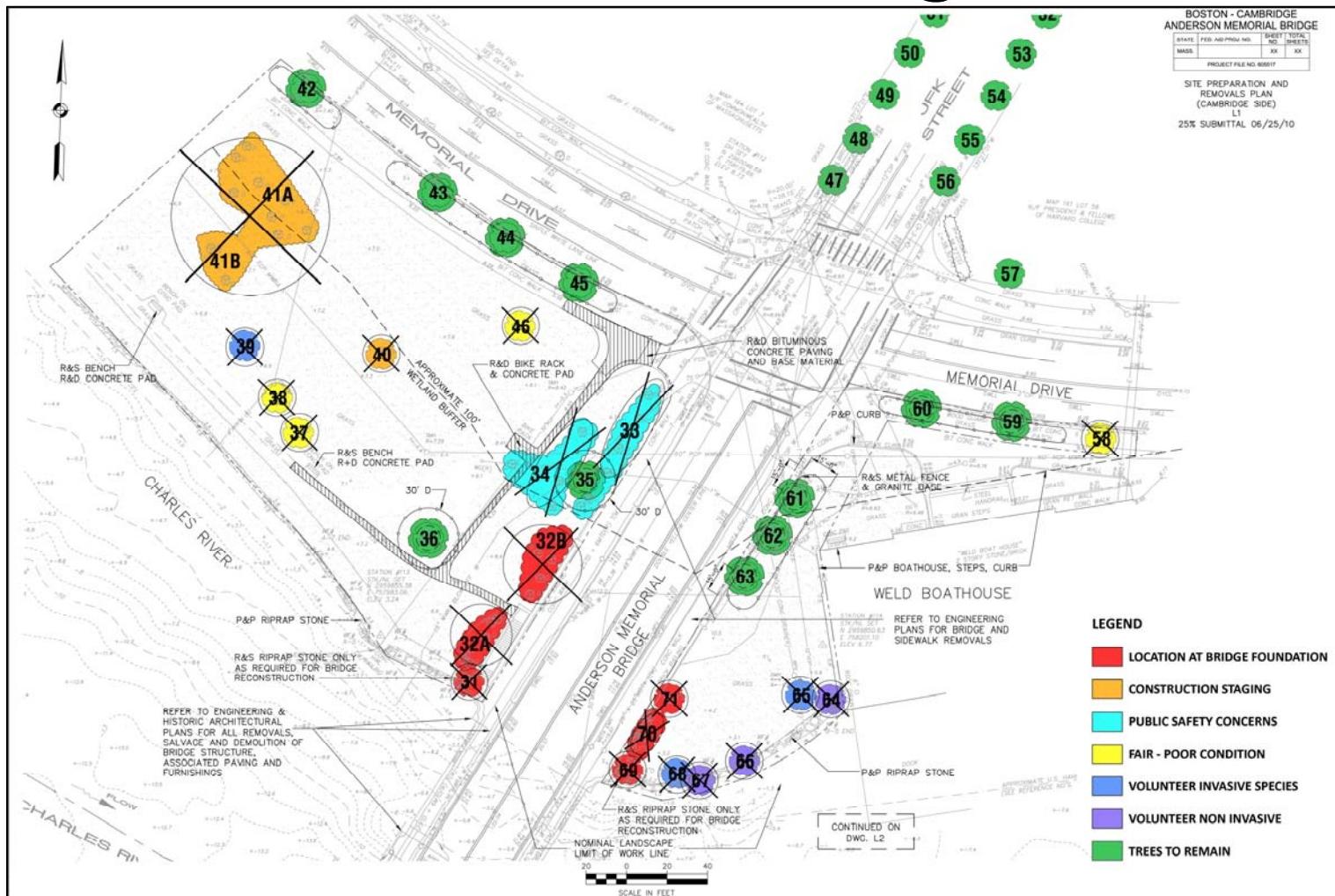


Elm

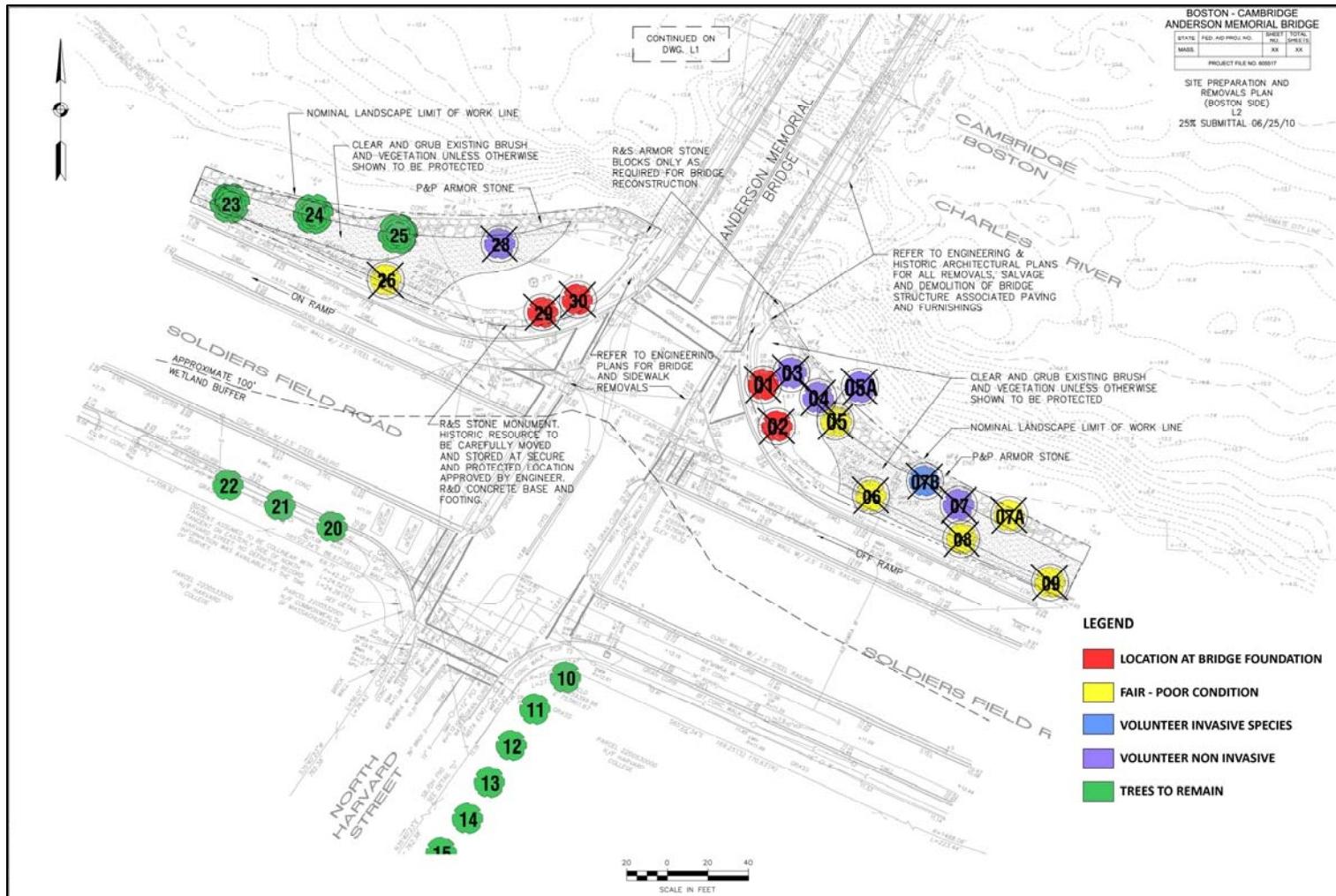


American Sentry Linden

Trees in Cambridge



Trees in Boston



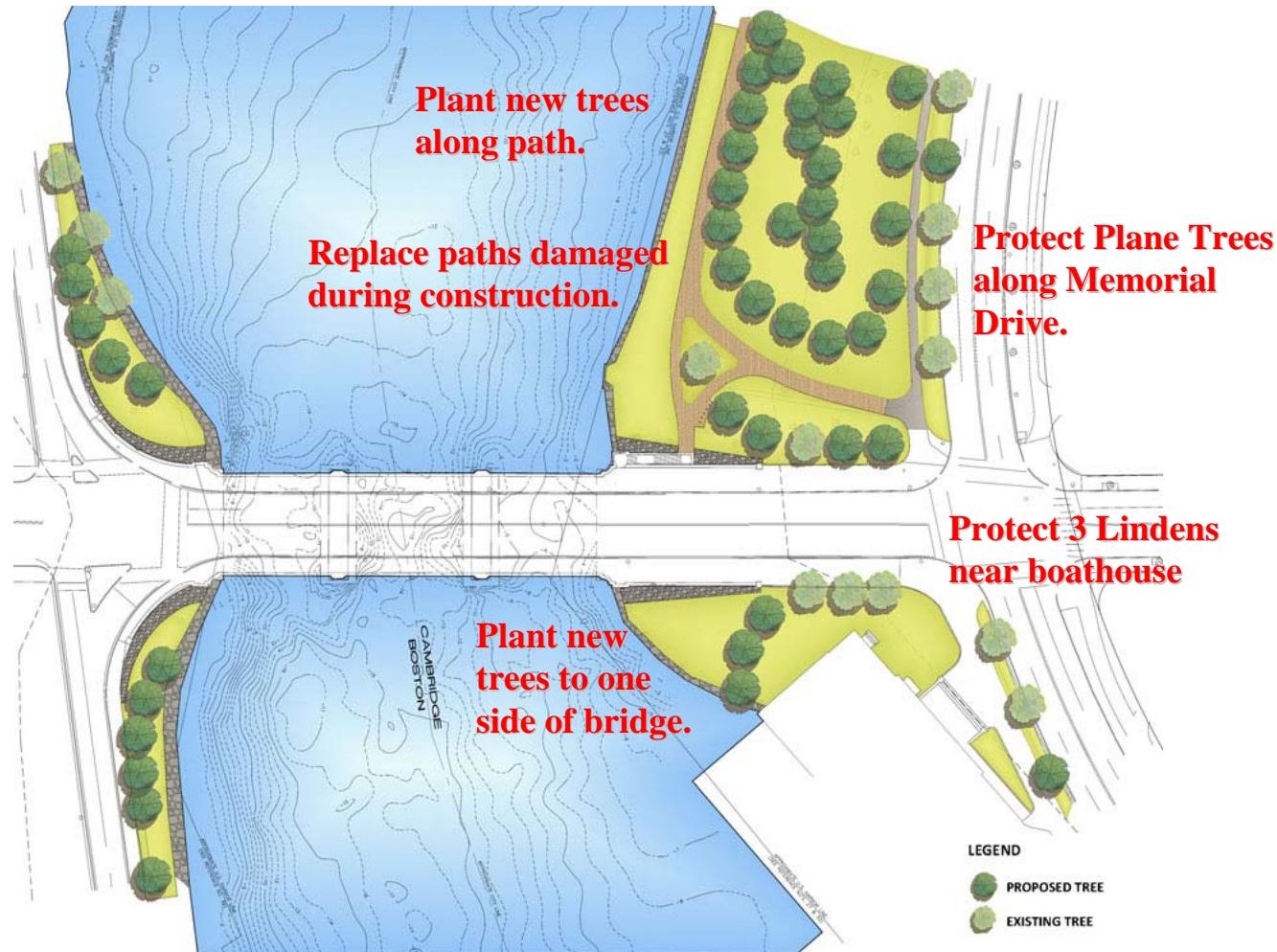
Anderson Memorial Bridge Rehabilitation Project

Design Public Hearing | November 3, 2010



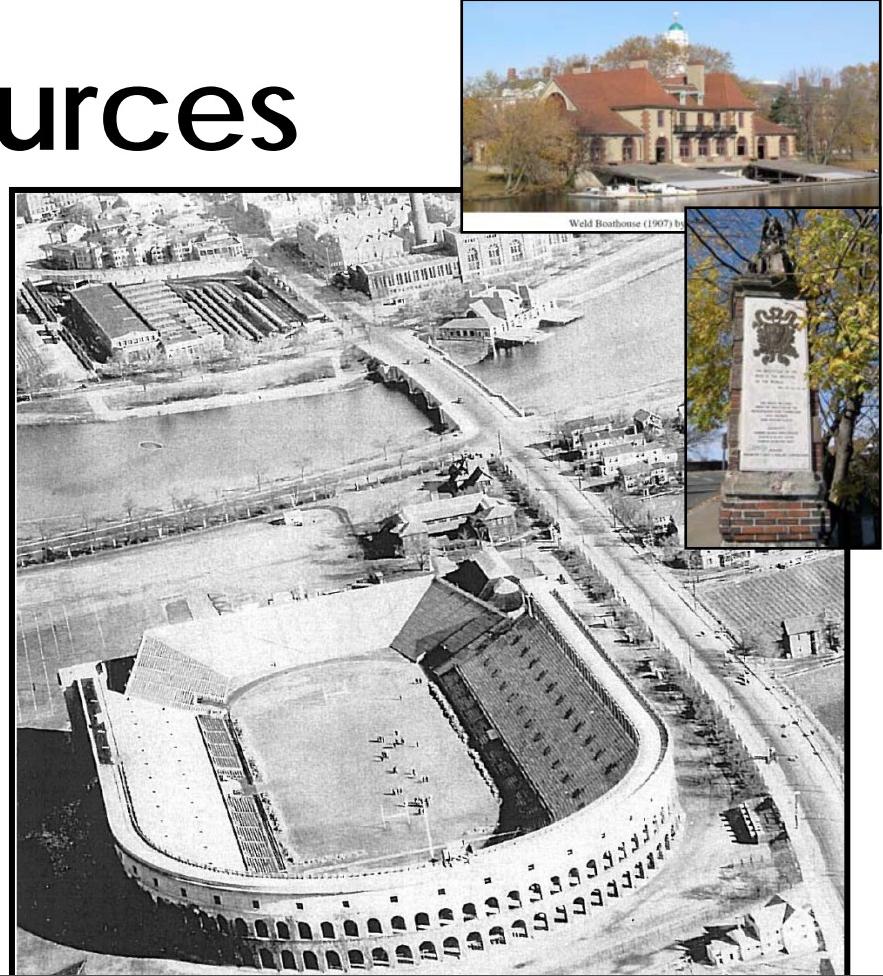
Landscape Restoration

- Plant new deciduous shade trees to replace trees that need to be removed in order to rehabilitate bridge.
- Protect trees to remain.
- Aerate soil.

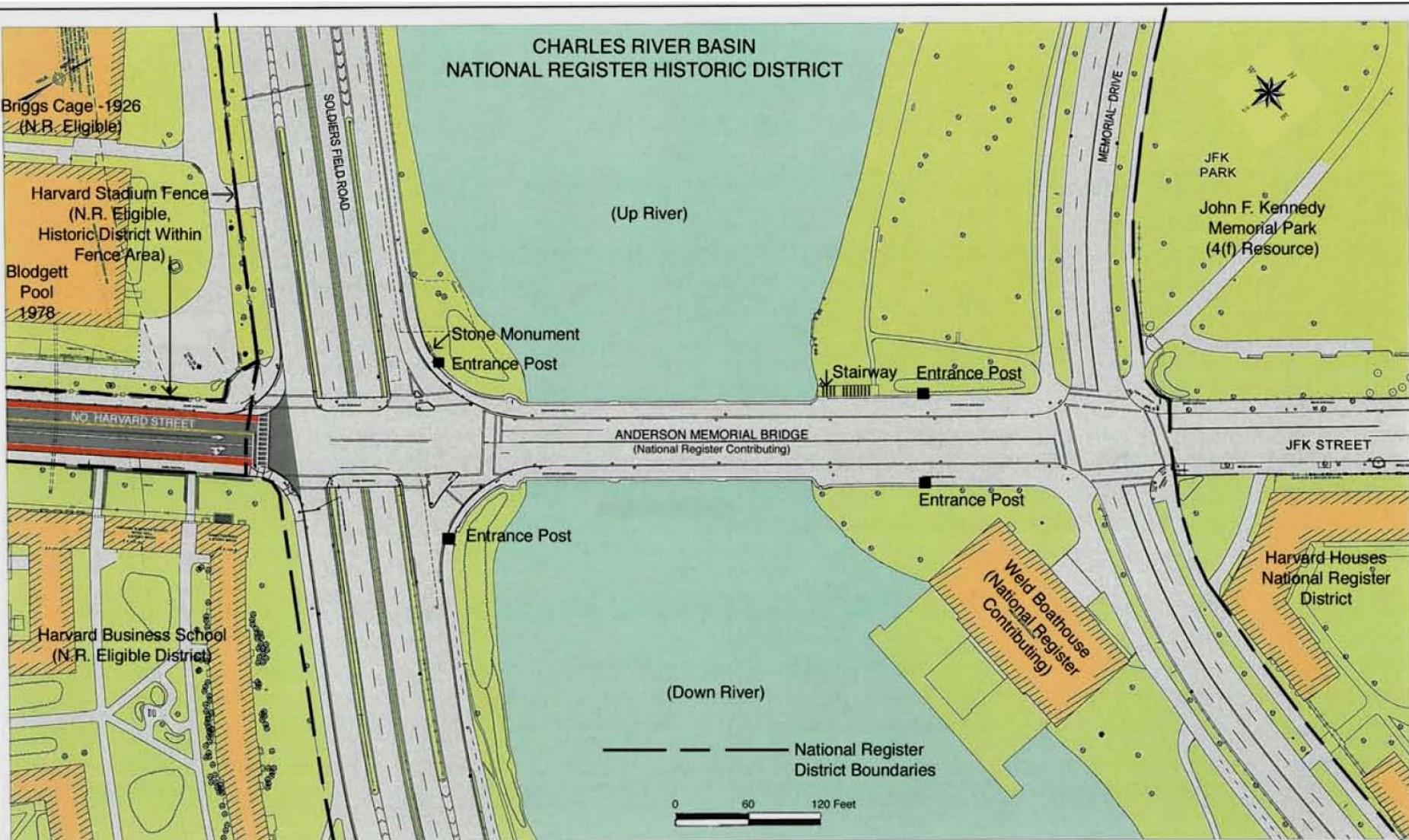


Cultural Resources

- Entire Area has Historic Significance
 - Charles River Basin – National Register Historic District
 - Anderson Memorial Bridge
 - Area buildings and structures
 - JFK Memorial Park
- Rehabilitation must meet the 'Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties'



This is the site of the "Great Bridge" (opened in 1662) which was considered the first bridge of consequence built in America.



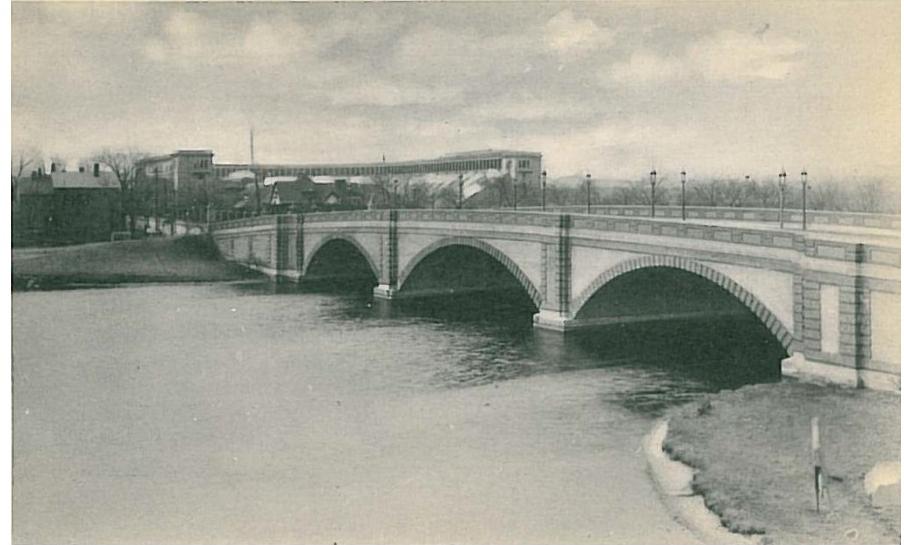
Boston

Cambridge

Cultural Resources Identification Map

Proposed Treatment of Architectural Details

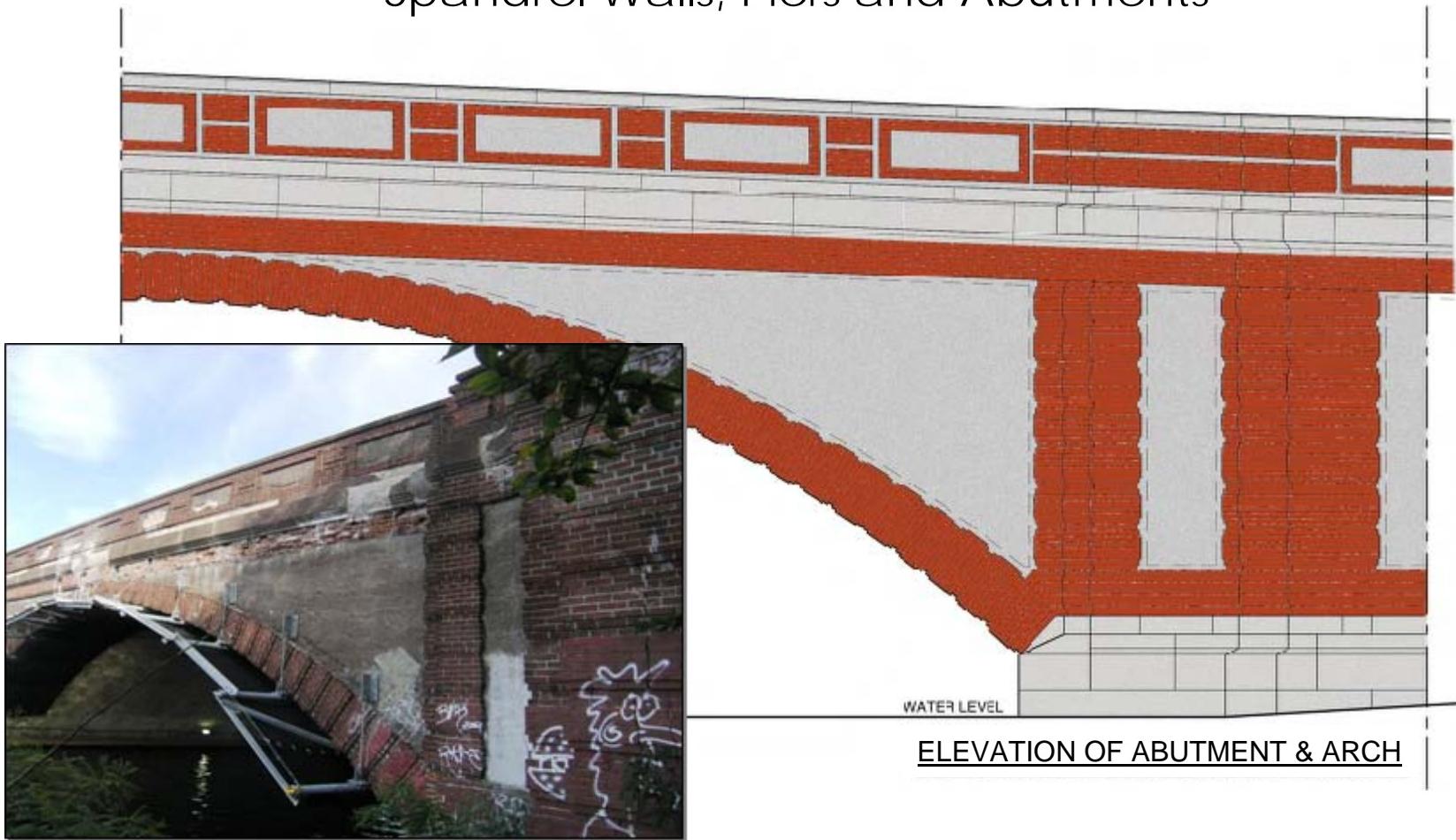
- Rehabilitation and Restoration Wherever Possible
 - Concrete Masonry Arches
 - Memorial Marble Tablets and Bronze Sculpture
- Replication of Original Details Where Rehabilitation is Not Feasible



ca. 1915 Historic Postcard View

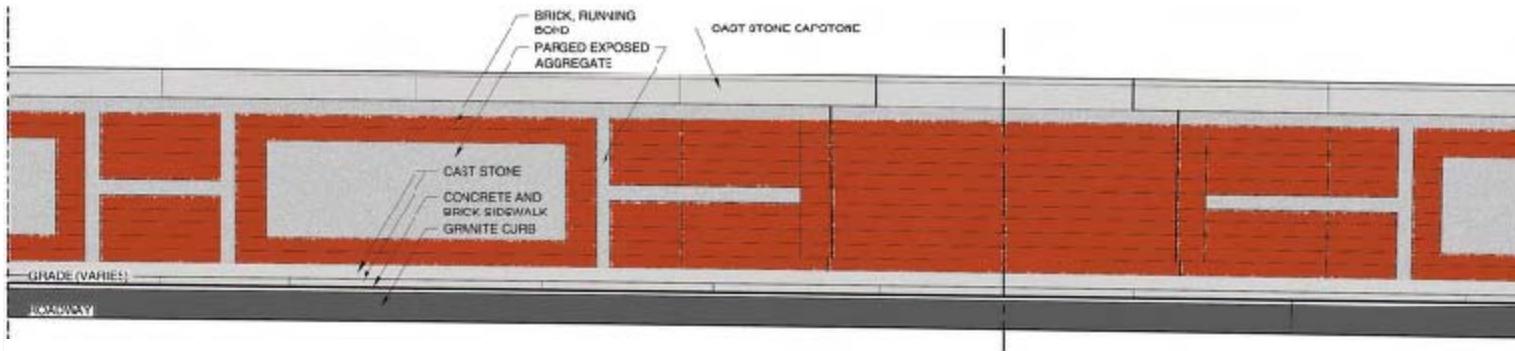
Architectural Details

Spandrel Walls, Piers and Abutments



Architectural Details

Parapet Walls

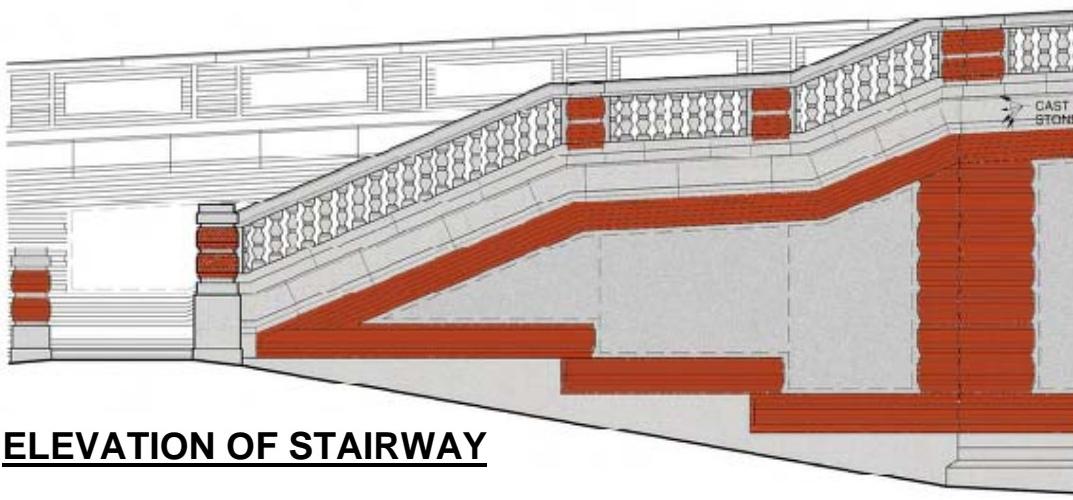


PARAPET ELEVATION AT STREET SIDE



Architectural Details

Stair on Cambridge Side



ELEVATION OF STAIRWAY

EXISTING DETERIORATED CONDITIONS

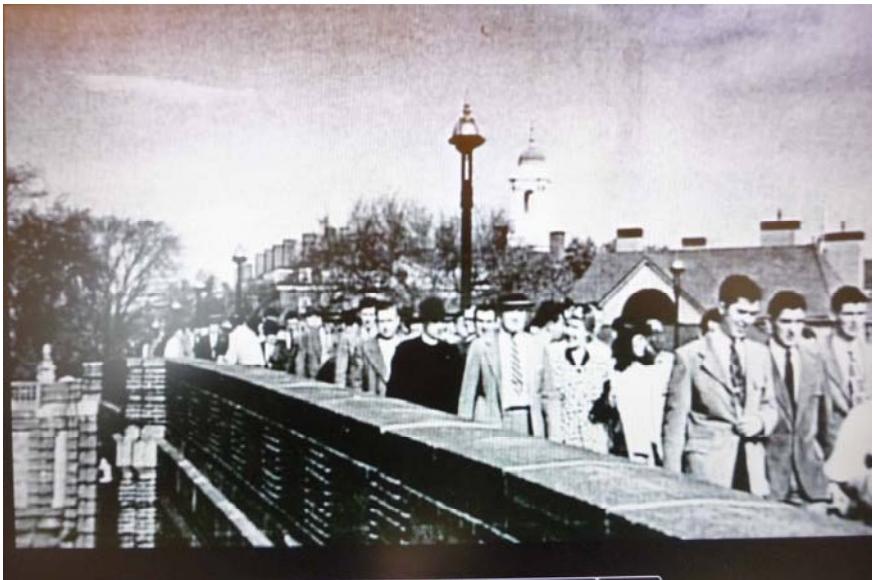
Architectural Details

Entrance Posts, Memorial Tablets and Sculpture

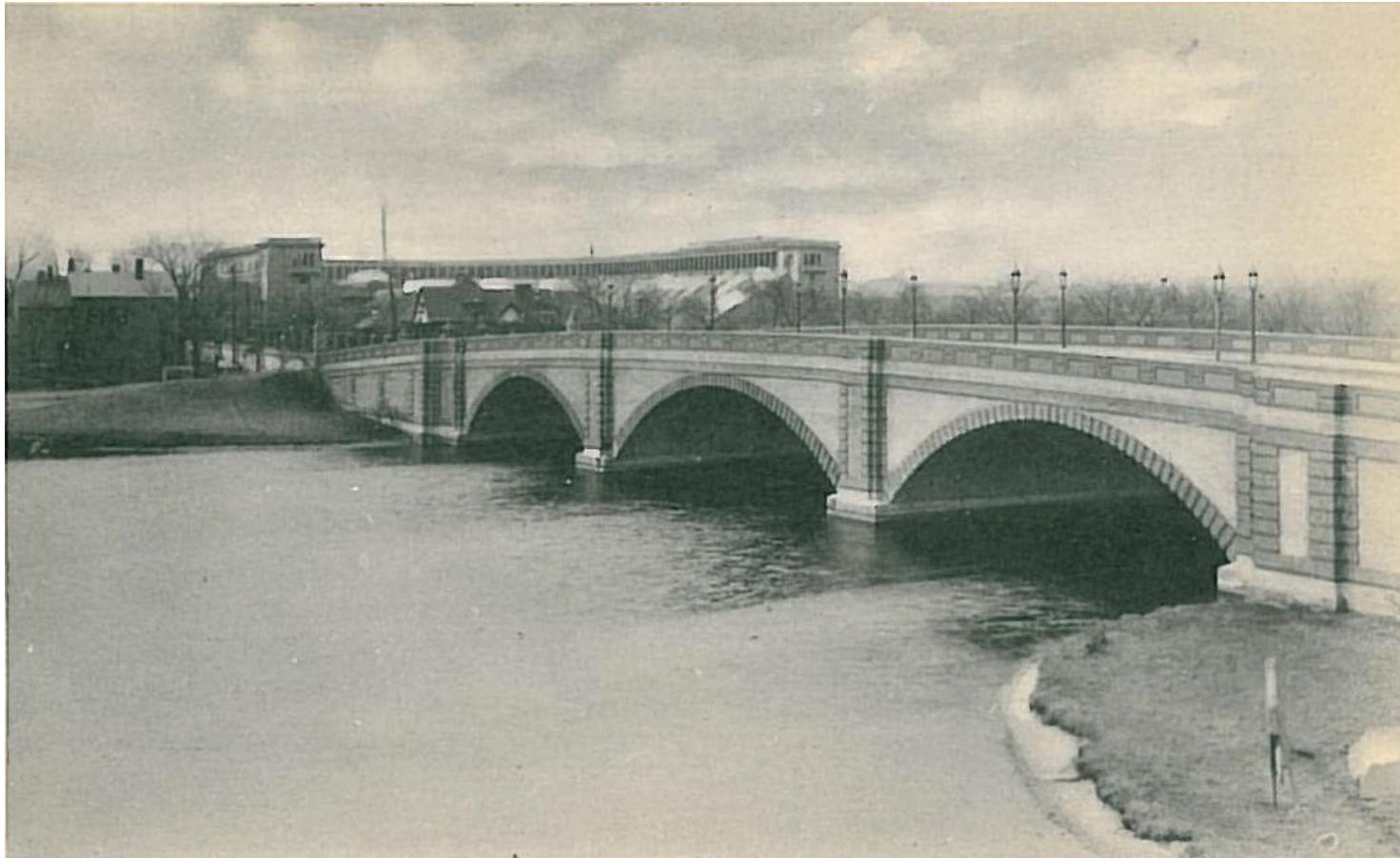


Architectural Details

Street Lighting – Historic Photos



Anderson Memorial Bridge



ca. 1915 Historic Postcard



Anderson Memorial Bridge Rehabilitation Project
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Project Contact Information

- Tracy Osimboni, MassDOT Highway Division Project Manager: Tracy.osimboni@State.ma.us
- Stephanie Boundy, Public Outreach Coordinator: Stephanie.Boundy@State.ma.us
- www.mass.gov/massdot
- www.mass.gov/blog/transportation
- www.twitter.com/massdot
- www.mass.gov/massdot/charlesriverbridges

Discussion

